PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Table Linens,
In great variety, at very low prices, at Barker's.

Cheapest Place.
That is the place to buy, and that place is McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

DR. ANDEW'S OFFICE, 134 Smithfield street. tf

Central Park.
The ice is still in splendid skating order.

Lard, Sperm and Whale Oil,
Of the best quality, at low prices, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Wet Pillow Casing,
Cheap, at Barker's.

Patent Medicine Depot,
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Sewing Machines.
No one at all acquainted with the history of sewing machines in this country will doubt us when we say that there has been more Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines sold within the last four years than any other three machines combined. They are competent to do all kinds of sewing, from fine cambric and hemstitching to binding and felling the heaviest goods. Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street, are the agents for the sale of these superb pieces of mechanism in this city. Their exhibition rooms are worth a visit.

Remember
That you can buy cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store than at any other house in the city.

Piano and Table Covers,
Cheap, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Wet Table Linens
And Towellings, at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 85 Market street, three doors from Second street.

For a Fine Article,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Vara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel P. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Napkins,
Doylies, Towels, Towelling, cheap, cheap, cheap, at Barker's.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Vermont House, Island Pond, Vermont, was burned on Sunday night.

John B. Budd, one of the oldest merchants of Philadelphia, formerly engaged in the New Orleans trade, died Sunday evening in Philadelphia, aged seventy-one years.

Miss Greenough, aged seventeen years, was burned to death on Sunday night, at Burlington, Vt., her clothing taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The large high school house building in Muscatine, Iowa, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from the overheated furnace. Loss, $35,000. Fully insured.

Additional advices from Lima, Peru, state that Canzico was on his way to the capital with the victorious army of Arequippa. Balta had already arrived and announced his determination to support General Canzico as the legal ruler. One hundred of Canzico's men had been killed by the explosion of Prado's powder magazine. The United States steamer New York, with General Prado on board, bound for Valparaiso, has not been heard from as she did not touch at any Peruvian port.

The latest advices from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the 23d ult. In Aragua the insurrectionary troubles were diminishing, but General Miguel Gil, commander of the national forces and Minister of War, has been killed in action. General Gonzales Cardenas revolted but was killed. The general situation of the Republic was critical. President Falcon has announced a new Cabinet.

Dispatches from Havana, dated the 9th, state that the powder that was shipped by the Hamburg brig Frederick, and supposed to have been intended for Mexico, has been stopped. The subsidy to the Spanish mail steamers plying between this port and Vera Cruz is twelve thousand dollars per month. Important Havana are made liable to payment of dues in advance, the practice of requiring security therefor is abolished, but the customs officials are made responsible. A magistrate was recently assassinated near Pyralcal. Senor Jose Frias Dullers, brother of Don Pascos, is dead.

A fire at Mattoon, Ill., yesterday morning destroyed seven buildings, valued at $24,000, on which there was insurance in Illinois companies for $14,000.

Dispatches from different points in Illinois and the West indicate that Sunday night was the coldest of the season. Thermometer at eight o'clock yesterday morning stood, at Rock Island, Ill., twenty-eight below; Dixon, forty below; Freeport, twenty-eight below; Cherry Valley, thirty-six below; Quincy, eight below; Beloit, Wis., twenty-seven below; Des Moines, Iowa, twenty-four below; Dubuque, twenty-two below; Keokuk, ten below; Winona, Minn., forty-two below, and at Sparta, Wis., fifty-one below.

Hon. James Guthrie yesterday sent his resignation as United States Senator from Kentucky to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington. The Legislature determined to elect his successor on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

Five persons have been arrested and taken to Nashville charged with horse stealing in that vicinity. They were committed to jail.

The City Council of Memphis yesterday adopted a resolution abolishing the fire department after the first of March, on account of the depleted condition of the City Treasury.

At Salem, Indiana, last Saturday, Walter B. Rodman, Jr., killed Absalom Wright, an old man sixty-five years of age, by fracturing his skull with the butt of a gun. The murder was inexcusable. Rodman escaped.

The City Mills, corner of Church and Commerce streets, Mobile, was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

THE New York *Citizen* says: General Sheridan will revisit New York in about ten days, *en route* for the Southwest to reassume his command there. He is now at Washington—one of a Board to revise the articles of war. There is no truth whatever in the story which matrimonially couples his name with that of a young lady at Albany. It is not this general, but another general, who is going to be inestimably blessed by her loveliness and goodness.

THE Republican State Committee of West Virginia have notified the Republican voters of that State to elect delegates to a State Convention which will meet in Wheeling on the 22d of this month. The Convention is called to nominate ten delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago on the 20th of May next, and to transact such other business as may concern the interests of the Republican party throughout the State.

Important Patent Suit.

The very important patent suit, of Densman et al, against the Cleveland Oil Tank Company, was begun in the United States Circuit Court, at Cleveland, on Friday. The suit involves the validity of the patent for the tank cars so extensively used for carrying petroleum in bulk. Some thousand or more of these cars are alleged to be in use, of which defendants use some two hundred. Damages are laid at $100,000, and numerous counsel are engaged. Suit is brought for plaintiffs by J. A. Clayton, Esq., of Washington City, assisted by Geo. Andrews, and by Messrs. Douglass and Richmond, of Meadville. Messrs. Ranney, Bolton, Wiley and Carey appear for the defendants. The patent is valued at $2,500,000, if sustained. The case excites great interest.

Stock of Oil in the Oil Region.

The estimated stock of oil in the oil region on the 7th inst., was five hundred and forty-one thousand one hundred barrels. This amount includes all that is in iron tanks and wooden storage tanks, and on the hands of producers, brokers and shippers. The amount of oil on the hands of producers is very small, and it has been set down at four days' production. As compared with last month, the total stock show an increase of but six thousand five hundred barrels, and a falling off of eighty-nine thousand nine hundred barrels, as compared with that held at the same time in December last. At no time, probably, within the past year has the stock on the hands of brokers, shippers and producers been as small as at present. The increase in the total stock has been caused by the filling of iron tankage. There are at various points in the oil region about fourteen thousand barrels of oil in wooden storage tanks.

THE SALES OF PIANOS by the celebrated firm of Steinway & Sons, have exceeded the sum of one million of dollars, by more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1868. NO. 128.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Prophetic Remarks in the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF SENATE.

$140,000,000 Additional Currency.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

Deficiency Bill not yet Signed.

A NEW DEPARTMENT PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C. February 10, 1868.

Prophesying.

In the course of debate in the House to-day, on a petition in behalf of a naval officer who was tried and found guilty before a court-martial for speaking disrespectfully of the President and saying that he ought to be and would be impeached, General Schenck said he wished that man had proven more of a prophet. Whereon a number of radicals who were setting near him said in an audible voice, "Just wait; he will turn out a prophet yet."

Nomination Rejected.

The Senate in executive session to-day rejected the nomination of P. W. Strader as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Ohio District. No action was taken on the case of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

Additional Currency.

The Ways and Means Committee will report shortly a bill for the issue of a hundred and forty millions of additional currency.

Return to Specie Payments.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced in the House a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay gold coin for legal tender notes which may be presented to the United Assistant Treasurer a New York on and after the first of next December. The exchange is to be made at the rate of one dollar gold for one dollar and thirty cents of legal tender notes. After the first of January, 1869, the rate to be one gold for one twenty-nine paper, the amount to be one cent less of paper money every succeeding month until the exchange between gold and legal tenders becomes equalized. After June, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury is to exchange gold for legal tender notes, dollar for dollar. Mr. Garfield also introduced a bill to legalize gold contracts. Both measures were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Charge Against Justice Field.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting this morning, resumed the investigation into the truth of the paragraph concerning an alleged expression of opinion by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court adverse to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. The editor of a Washington journal was recalled and interrogated relative to the authorship of said paragraph. No information was elicited, as he declined to give the name of his informant.

Tax on Tobacco.

The Ways and Means Committee are preparing a bill, providing for the export of distilled spirits, and it is likely to be reported during the present week. They have substantially agreed to a reduction of the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco from forty cents per pound, the present rate, to twenty-two cents, the new rate to be collected by stamps on the packages as put up for use.

The Deficiency Bill

Has not yet been signed by the President. It was sent to him on the 31st ult., and will become a law without his signature to-morrow. It contains an item of a half million dollars for carrying on the work under the reconstruction acts.

Counsel for the Fenians.

Secretary Seward, by direction of the President, has written to Chas. O'Connor and Jas T. Brady, of New York, asking them to go to Europe, and appear as counsel for the American citizens under trial for complicity in the Fenian proceedings. No answer has yet been received, but if these gentlemen do not accept, the tender will be made to others.

Reconstruction in Alabama.

Senator Doolittle to-day received a telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, stating that the Reconstruction Constituon was certainly defeated.

A New Department Proposed.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering a proposition to create a new Department, to be called the Department of Internal Revenue, and to be independent of the Treasury Department, instead of as at present, a bureau of it. It is to be under the control of the present Commissioner, who is to have the sole power of appointing and removing assessors and collectors. The object is to take the patronage of the Revenue Bureau out of the hands of the President. It is said that nearly all the Republicans of the House are in favor of this measure, and that it will be speedily passed through Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

The sub-committee on reconstruction this morning resumed the examination of Mr. Stillson, correspondent of the New York *World*, with reference to his conversations with the President on the subject of the Stanton and Grant matter, and in connection with the President and Grant correspondence, which was referred by the House to that committee.

TIMBER LANDS RESERVED FOR THE NAVY.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to depredations upon and future care of reservations of lands for the purpose of supplying timber for the Navy. The lands thus reserved were placed under the control of the Navy Department, and are scattered through Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, embracing 200,000 acres. Secretary Welles says if these lands are to be retained for the purpose for which they have been protected for half a century, an appropriation of $20,000 for salaries and other necessary expenses would be required.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Chas. F. Tuckerman, New York, Minister resident to Greece; Capt. Greene, Commodore in the Navy on the active list, vice Commodore Cicero Price, retired; Commodore John Cooper, Captain on the active list, vice Captain Greene, nominated for promotion.

The Senate confirmed the following: L. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Consul of Osaka and Hingo; Jas. W. Henderson, Register of Land Office, Humboldt, California; Pardon Dodds, of Indiana, Surveyor-General of Utah; Jas. E. Webb, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico; Wm. J. Britan, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Mississippi; Felix G. Clarke, Register of the Land Office, Des Moines, Iowa; Geo. M. Hollett, Receiver of Public Money in Colorado; Irwin G. Stanton, Register of the Land Office, Central City, Colorado; Ambrose Campbell, Register of the Land Office, Marquette, Michigan; W. H. Trower, Postmaster, Shelbyville, Illinois; Wm. G. Powers, Postmaster, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution, sent to the House to-day an immense mass of documents relative to the protection of American citizens abroad. Some of the papers are dated two years back. The Secretary promises another portion on the subject, so as to fully give all information on the files in his Department up to this date. The documents are crowded, for the greater part, of reports of proceedings of meetings in this country, and addresses to the Government, on that subject, asking relief for naturalized citizens abroad.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President recognizes Charles Walcott Brooks, Consul of Japan at San Francisco.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following opinions were delivered: No. 77, Lowry, appellant, vs. Sypher, administratrix of Keene; appeal from Circuit Court of the United States, District of Iowa. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the opinion of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 301, Haight, plaintiff in error, vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 61, West *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. the city of Aurora, Ind.; error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court will adjourn for the term on the first Monday in April.

PATENTS.

The Patent Office will issue 370 patents for week ending 18th inst.

XLth CONGRESS.

Reconstruction Debate Continued.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Reference of Impeachment Evidence.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1868.

In the Senate to-day the reconstruction debate was resumed, and Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the pending bill. Nothing else of importance occurred.

In the House, after two hours were occupied in a new drawing of seats, the rest of the day was consumed on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Thad. Stevens made a motion, which was agreed to without debate, referring all of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee on impeachment to the Reconstruction Committee. No little significance was attached to this movement.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of citizens of Colorado, asking her admission as a State. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution of inquiry into the facts regarding the forcible ejectment from the horse railroad from Washington to Georgetown of a colored employee of the Senate on Saturday last.

Mr. BUCKALEW objecting, it went over.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution relative to the ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS'S resolution asking information from the Secretary of War relative to the chartering and hiring of vessels during the war was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to set apart Indian territory in Nevada and other territories, also authorizing the distribution of the surplus of condemned property among the Indians. Referred. The supplementary reconstruction bill came up.

Messrs. HARLAN and TIPTON spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. HARLAN, in the course of his remarks, maintained that the act of an inchoate State could not be legalized by the State, but only by the National Government, instancing the case of terminating and validating an illegal State. It had been committed to the admission of those States by the action of President Johnson, in inaugurating President Lincoln's policy. He knew personally that the paper referred to, respecting that policy, was not in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, as claimed by that Senator. The Secretary of War had said in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee that he assumed the authorship of the proposition. The communication in relation thereto, to the reporters of the press and others occurrences in Cabinet, had set a precedent for him to follow in stating that what had since become the vital feature of that body had never been agreed to by the President or President Lincoln's Cabinet. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, then in charge of that Department; the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, had insisted that suffrage in some form should be granted to the colored population of those States. Neither did the President himself regard these organizations thus inaugurated as permanent States, nor take such ground until late in 1865, just before the assembling of Congress. He said that a communication from Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, complaining that in case of a murder by a negro, a crime punishable under State laws, General Sheridan had refused to regard a *habeas corpus*, and a reply from the Secretary of State that the President saw no reason to interfere, that the State government was only provisional, and would remain so until the civil authority was restored with the approval of Congress; that in the meanwhile the military could not be withdrawn.

He also read a communication from the Secretary of State to the same effect, in reply to a communication from the Governor of Florida. President Lincoln, on subjects, never had a policy, but had declared when urged on the subject that having a policy was what he especially wanted to avoid, so as not to be trammelled. He referred to the Winter Davis bill of 1864, which had been reached Pres. dent Lincoln an hour before the adjournment of Congress, and read from President Lincoln's subsequent proclamation declaring he was not prepared to follow any one plan, but he was willing to adopt the principle of the resolutions in regard to any other State but Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. HARLAN also read from Mr. Lincoln's last public utterance in a speech, the declaration that he had promised by oath to support, that kept, whenever he was convinced that to break his promise to Louisiana and Arkansas was for the public interest, he would break it. In that same speech he had avowed his willingness to adopt any fixed plan. He [Harlan] believed that the fallen statesman would not have disfranchised many rebels, but would have enfranchised most, if not all, of the blacks.

Alluding subsequently to Senator Johnson, Mr. HARLAN said he could not subscribe truthfully to the technical words of the test oath, though he imputed no improper motive to him on taking it. The Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution repealing the test in his case, which was non-concerned in by the House, and he had been called upon to decide for himself, and concluded to take the oath.

Mr. PATTERSON rose to correct the statement made in the Judiciary Committee had reported in favor of allowing him to take the oath.

The Chairman, however, submitted a resolution to modify the call to which Mr. Stillson referred, and that had been non-concurred in by the House; and, said he, I took the oath. I could do it again; I could do it every day.

Mr. HARLAN continued, saying he supposed the Senator had taken the oaths in full recovery that while the letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive. He could not take it truthfully according to the letter, but he was conscious that it was from a patriotic motive, and for the protection of his Union neighbors in Tennessee that he had taken the oath to support the Confederacy.

Mr. HARLAN again referred to the opinions of the Senator on the other side in regard to this oath.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had always asserted that while that law was on the statute book he would vote to allow any man to take his seat if, in taking the oath, he had to swear falsely.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had not declared the law unconstitutional.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied he was not in the Senate when the bill was passed, but on the question of the admission of Mr. Bayard, he had expressed the opinion that Congress could add no qualification to those required of Senators by the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN pleaded to the inconsistency of setting up that oath as a barrier, when current history showed from the action of Maryland what would be the result. That oath was the only barrier, it would be violated. He claimed that the object of the President in his electioneering tour had been to obtain enough Northern supporters of his policy to act with the South in controlling the government.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no objection.

The SPEAKER remarked that all motions for printing extra copies of documents must be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ELDRIDGE went on to say that he thought the Secretary of the Navy would have been conclusive on that testimony.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Eldridge whether he desired to offer such a resolution for reference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he did.

The SPEAKER said there being no objection, the resolution of Mr. Eldridge was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BROOKS said he would not object to Mr. Stevens's resolution, but the resolution he admitted and adopted directing the General of the army to send a copy of the President's last letter to him to the Secretary of War to send to the House.

Mr. STEVENS said he agreed to that. There being no objection, that resolution was adopted, and then all objections having been withdrawn, Mr. Stevens's resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. LARLIN, Chairman of the House Printing Committee, stated the cost of printing for the year 1866 and 1867 at $454,329 currency, against $665,210 in 1865-60 on the gold basis.

The twenty per cent. additional compensation was added to salaries of employees of the Government to female employees in the Public Printing Office.

A discussion arose relative to an appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of judgments which may be rendered by the Court of Claims. Without decision the Committee rose.

Mr. PILE made a personal explanation in reference to Mr. Johnson's remarks concerning himself on Friday, and reiterated that the latter's remarks were false in every particular. He was in possession of the facts, and would lay them before the country. He was a soldier before the rebellion. He was not a foreign nation in the sense referred to in the Constitution of the United State. Chief Justice Marshall said the bill was untenable on other grounds, namely, it took away from the Courts their power.

Justice Nelson referred to several high authorities in support of the above views, and showed that political power did not belong to the Judiciary, and that the Court could not pass upon the political elements of a thorough English education. She has forty odd miles of street railroads. She has two hundred miles of streets. She has a court house which cost the city over a million of dollars. She has or will have a magnificent wharf in the Western country. By the end of the present year she will have a noble and magnificent structure spanning the Ohio river from bank to bank, which will afford transit for cars, carriages, wagons, and foot passengers, and give her immediate and permanent connection with all the cities of the Northeast and Northwest. This bridge, when completed, will have cost the city $1,500,000. It will be a noble work of art, and stand without a rival of its kind in the United States. It will make Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville one city, with a population of nearly 200,000." The above is somewhat exaggerated, as the census soon to be taken will prove.

There is a building company organizing in Steubenville with a capital of $500,000. They hope to go into business in the spring. This will make houses more plenty and bring down rents.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE GEORGIA TEST CASE.

PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

THE QUESTION PURELY POLITICAL.

The Case Finally Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Associate Justice Nelson announced the opinion in the case of the State of Georgia against Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, General Grant and Major General Pope. The last named, at the time the bill was filed was commanding the Third Military District, composed of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, designated by the act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," and the act supplemental thereto, passed on the 23d of the same month.

The bill filed by the State of Georgia prayed for an injunction for the purpose of restraining the defendants from carrying into effect the several provisions of those acts, and set forth the existence of Georgia as one of the States of the Union, and further, that on the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865, at the close of the late civil war, that State was in the possession and enjoyment of all the rights belonging to a State in the Union under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as such was entitled to representation in both Houses of Congress. The bill further sets forth that the intention and designs of those acts of Congress were apparent on their face and by their terms, viz: the overthrow of the existing State governments and the erection in its place of another not authorized in the Constitution, and that in furtherance of this intent the Secretary of War, General Grant and Major General Pope, acting under orders from the President, were about setting in motion a portion of these statutes to take military possession and subvert the Government of Georgia, thereby subjecting the people thereof to military rule; that the State was wholly inadequate to resist the power of the several departments, and therefore insisted that protection ought to be afforded by a decree of the Supreme Court in the premises.

The bill further prayed that the defendants might be restrained from issuing any order or doing any act or thing within the State of Georgia injurious to said State, or which might be required of them by the act of Congress; second, to cause the defendant to set aside the registration in Georgia as prescribed in the last named act; third, to restrain them from administering, or causing to be administered, the oath prescribed for in that act; fourth, to prevent an election ordered to be returned in said act being received according to the acts in question; and, fifth, from holding or causing to be held any convention as prescribed therein.

Associate Justice Nelson, having set forth the pleadings in the case at length than above given, said in substance that a motion had been made by the counsel for defendants to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, and as one without precedent. It was claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, because the subject in the bill or over the parties presented. The first ground was supported by the argument that it was a political and not a judicial question, therefore it was not a subject of cognizance by this Court. The distinction between judicial and political questions resulted from the organization of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, each under the constitution. The judicial power was vested in the judicial department, and the political power in the two other departments.

The distinction between judicial and political questions was clearly defined. The Court deemed it necessary to do nothing more than to refer to some of the authorities on the subject, among them the case of Rhode Island against the State of Massachusetts. It had been decided that the Court had no authority for hearing and deciding as on a question connected with a bill in equity, but on close examination this would be found a mistake. There was a question of boundary between those States, and not one of a political character.

In the case of Florida against Georgia, the United States were allowed to intervene, being the proprietors of a large portion of the lands situated in the territory in dispute, and as one of the United States by spala, the State of Florida also being interested as a proprietor.

The case bearing most directly on this one is that of the State of Cherokee against the State of Georgia. A bill was filed in this case, and an injunction prayed for to prevent the execution of certain acts of Georgia against the Cherokee nation. The latter claimed the right to appear in Congress and in the foreign relations of the Legislature, if carried into execution, would have destroyed the tribal condition of the Cherokees, and subjected them to the authority of the State. It was therefore held that the Cherokees were not a foreign nation in the sense referred to in the Constitution of the United State. Chief Justice Marshall said the bill was untenable on other grounds, namely, it took away from the Courts their power.

Justice Nelson referred to several high authorities in support of the above views, and showed that political power did not belong to the Judiciary, and that the Court could not pass upon the political elements of a thorough English education. She has forty odd miles of street railroads. She has two hundred miles of streets. She has a court house which cost the city over a million of dollars. She has or will have a magnificent wharf in the Western country. By the end of the present year she will have a noble and magnificent structure spanning the Ohio river from bank to bank, which will afford transit for cars, carriages, wagons, and foot passengers, and give her immediate and permanent connection with all the cities of the Northeast and Northwest. This bridge, when completed, will have cost the city $1,500,000. It will be a noble work of art, and stand without a rival of its kind in the United States. It will make Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville one city, with a population of nearly 200,000." The above is somewhat exaggerated, as the census soon to be taken will prove.

ALABAMA.

Result of the Election---Constitution Probably Defeated.

MONTGOMERY, February 10.—Out of seventeen counties in Southern Alabama, embracing the large negro counties of the State, the Constitution is behind three thousand seven hundred votes. The high country and Florida line of counties will make it at least 10,000 behind the election of last fall on Convention.

NEW YORK, February 10.—An Atlanta special of the 9th, to the *Tribune*, says: The result of the Alabama election is not uncertain. A system of proscription and terrorism greatly reduced the white vote. To-day's Montgomery *Mail* promises on Tuesday a black list of names and places of business of all the white men who voted for the Constitution. Success must mainly depends on the result in Northern Alabama. In that section there are some counties in which no election was held, the loyal voters being frightened off by threats of violence from the unreorganized rebels. In these counties, among them the case of Rhode Island against the State of Massachusetts. It had been decided that the Court had authority for hearing and deciding as on a question connected with a bill in equity, but on close examination this would be found a mistake. There was a question of boundary between those States, and not one of a political character.

In the case of Florida against Georgia, the United States were allowed to intervene, being the proprietors of a large portion of the lands situated in the territory in dispute, and as one of the United States by spala, the State of Florida also being interested as a proprietor.

The case bearing most directly on this one is that of the State of Cherokee against the State of Georgia. A bill was filed in this case, and an injunction prayed for to prevent the execution of certain acts of Georgia against the Cherokee nation. The latter claimed the right to appear in Congress and in the foreign relations of the Legislature, if carried into execution, would have destroyed the tribal condition of the Cherokees, and subjected them to the authority of the State. It was therefore held that the Cherokees were not a foreign nation in the sense referred to in the Constitution of the United State. Chief Justice Marshall said the bill was untenable on other grounds, namely, it took away from the Courts their power.

Justice Nelson referred to several high authorities in support of the above views, and showed that political power did not belong to the Judiciary, and that the Court could not pass upon the political elements of a thorough English education. She has forty odd miles of street railroads. She has two hundred miles of streets. She has a court house which cost the city over a million of dollars. She has or will have a magnificent wharf in the Western country. By the end of the present year she will have a noble and magnificent structure spanning the Ohio river from bank to bank, which will afford transit for cars, carriages, wagons, and foot passengers, and give her immediate and permanent connection with all the cities of the Northeast and Northwest. This bridge, when completed, will have cost the city $1,500,000. It will be a noble work of art, and stand without a rival of its kind in the United States. It will make Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville one city, with a population of nearly 200,000." The above is somewhat exaggerated, as the census soon to be taken will prove.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1868.

THE JOHN STREET FIRE.

The fire on John street Saturday night proves to have caused a loss of over half a million dollars. Wm. Jessup & Co. were the owners of the building, and their stock of steel in the basement, valued at $125,000, was destroyed. It was fully insured. A. W. Payne's loss was $200,000 to $300,000. C. Gruen, hardware, loss damaged $50,000. Park Bro.'s stock was damaged $10,000. Loss on building $45,000; insured. Several other parties lose minor amounts.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting on Friday, voted to place the machine shops, depots, &c., for the road east of the mountains, and for the mountain division at Laramie, and for the main line that point the grand turning point at the east base of the mountains. The decision will cause the expenditure of a large amount of money, as the shops are to be on as large a scale as those at Altoona, and will be a credit to the road.

TRIAL OF DR. TYNG.

The trial of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for violation of an Episcopal canon in preaching in a dissenting church, commenced to-day.

FIRES.

A fire this evening at No. 50 Front street, occupied by Talmon & Dreyfoos, wholesale grocers, caused the loss of about $40,000. The fire spread to the adjoining building, and is still burning.

About midnight, another fire broke out at No. 78 Fulton street, occupied by Weldon & Co., wholesale liquor dealers; Sweetzer & Co., tobacconists, and G. F. Green & Co., wool dealers, the building being entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at not less than $80,000.

The City of Louisville.

The *Real Estate Bulletin*, published in Louisville, in answer to the question, "Have we a city?" says: "Louisville covers an area of twenty-seven square miles, having nine miles river front and extending back three miles south. She has a population of 150,000 souls. She has seventy churches. She has sixteen large ward school-houses, with each ward having from 1,300 to 1,500 children in attendance at school. She has 40,000 children constantly receiving the elements of a thorough English education. She has forty odd miles of street railroads. She has two hundred miles of streets. She has a court house which cost the city over a million of dollars. She has or will have a magnificent wharf in the Western country. By the end of the present year she will have a noble and magnificent structure spanning the Ohio river from bank to bank, which will afford transit for cars, carriages, wagons, and foot passengers, and give her immediate and permanent connection with all the cities of the Northeast and Northwest. This bridge, when completed, will have cost the city $1,500,000. It will be a noble work of art, and stand without a rival of its kind in the United States. It will make Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville one city, with a population of nearly 200,000." The above is somewhat exaggerated, as the census soon to be taken will prove.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Minister at the Court of St. James

JERRY BLACK NAMED THEREFOR.

Secretary McCulloch Returned to Duty.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES DENIED.

Philadelphia Collectorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1868.

The British Mission.

It was rumord to-day that Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, will be nominated as Minister to Great Britain in place of Minister Adams, but there is no foundation whatever for such statement.

Umpire Chosen.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, has been asked to act as umpire for the settlement of certain claims between some of our citizens and the Government of Venezuela.

Personal.

Hon. Jno. Young Brown, member of Congress elect from the Second District of Kentucky, has arrived in town.

Governor Crapo, of Michigan is also here.

Secretary McCulloch Recovered.

Secretary McCulloch was at the Treasury Department to-day. He has sufficiently recovered from his late injuries to be able to attend to his official duties.

Resolutions Presented.

Sometime since a number of the prominent citizens of New York assembled in mass meeting in the Cooper Institute, and passed a series of resolutions in reference to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. They also appointed a committee to present the said resolutions to President Johnson. This committee performed that duty to-day.

Subsidies Wanted.

Delegates of steamship men from New York and Boston have been here to urge upon Congress the granting of subsidies for lines of vessels from those points to Europe. They say that the carrying trade is in the hands of foreigners, who are subsidized by their respective governments, and that competition cannot be carried on by our own citizens unless the same course is pursued by this government. The committees who have the matter under advisement have come to no decision.

Collector of Philadelphia.

It is understood that Robert S. Read, a merchant of Philadelphia, will receive the nomination for Collector of Customs at that city to succeed the present incumbent, Joseph W. Cake. Mr. Read is a Conservative Republican.

Internal Revenue Commissioner.

From very good authority it is learned that the Senate Finance Committee are unanimously in favor of rejecting Col. Wilsewell for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is expected the Committee will finally dispose of the matter at their next meeting.

HARRISBURG.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Local Bills Presented.

Two Notaries for Allegheny City.

Penitentiary for Middle Pennsylvania.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, February 10, 1868.

Petitions.

By Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, to authorize the school directors of Hampton township to refund to John Grubbs and William Williams money advanced for bounties.

One from citizens of Pittsburgh and Duquesne for a steam ferry from Canal street to Herr's Island.

Also, from Robinson and Chartiers townships against the repeal of the act to prevent horses, cattle, &c., from running at large.

By Mr. Wilson—Remonstrance against the passage of a supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad.

Also, against the People's Passenger Railway.

Also, petition for change in fees for inspection of platform scales in Allegheny.

By Mr. Beckert—One from eight hundred citizens and miners of Allegheny and Westmoreland against the use of large screens and unjust measures of coal, &c.

Also, from Duquesne borough for annexation to Allegheny City.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny—Changing the name of George Glenville Tuck to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Providing for the sale of franchises of turnpike companies to pay indebtedness.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional notaries public for Allegheny City.

Enabling the school board of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow thirty thousand dollars for school purposes.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, enabling East Birmingham to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds for funding.

Relative to Western House of Refuge, obliging counties to pay the costs of children admitted.

Incorporating Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

By Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, extending act relative to livery stable keepers in Allegheny to Armstrong and Butler.

Changing name of Back street in Pittsburgh to Grant avenue.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to examine into the claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock, and Addison Leech in consequence of the abandonment of the Western Division of Pennsylvania Canal.

To take the sense of the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, upon the question of a prohibitory law.

Exempting persons attending funerals, schools, seminaries, military parades, &c., from payment of tolls on the ferry over the Kiskeminitas at Leechburg.

By Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver—Preventing fishing with seines and nets in rivers and creeks in Beaver county.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public at Beaver Falls, Beaver county.

By Mr. Deise, of Clinton—Prohibiting the confinement of persons in asylums without judicial examination.

By Mr. Meek, of Center—Providing a penalty for carrying oil or fluids on cars, and compelling railroad companies to provide seats for passengers.

By Mr. Beckert, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Pennsylvania Cheese Company.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Mr. Deise, of Clinton—Extending to canal companies the privileges of railroad companies to deepen, widen and improve canals and increase facilities for transportation of property.

By Mr

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE President as yet withholds the shot that was to annihilate GRANT, and it is rumored that he may conclude to do so altogether. The only reason that we see suggested is that the Cabinet witnesses who were to support him are not disposed to testify, and it is furthermore suggested that as long as the President keeps silent GRANT will not be needed before the impeachment committee.

WE are glad to see that the speeches which were made in the Senate on the Pittsburgh press have been expurgated of those passages which rendered them unfit to go upon the record. One of them at least was grossly improper; and the very least the Senate could do was to have a corrected report printed. This having been done, it is to be hoped that the Senator will not again cause it to be said that, as affecting its reputation, the body to which he belongs has nothing to fear so much as himself.

THE decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in certain cases relating incidentally to reconstruction, may probably be regarded as indicative of the temper of that tribunal on other cases, wherein the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws are supposed to be involved. The decision was that the question was purely political, and hence the Court cannot take cognizance of it. The decision was on an application from Georgia and Mississippi for an injunction to restrain the President, Secretary of War, General GRANT and others from executing the reconstruction laws.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGES.

It is a well known fact that the young men who struggle up through poverty and suffering to intelligence, become often our most energetic, successful and useful men. Should then free education, to the extent of our best advantages, be denied to ambitious and worthy young men? We have long believed that such should enjoy every facility which our highest institutions afford. Their education should not be limited to the Ward School, or High School even. Let the doors of our colleges be thrown open to them. Let the common school, and the High School, and the College be one system. We should then raise up many noble men to battle for freedom and truth.

Our intelligent State Superintendent of Schools deserves the best thanks of the people of this State for inaugurating the first movement in this upward step. And we are glad to know that he has the hearty co-operation of the venerable chairman of the committee of the Senate, and also the worthy chairman of the same committee of the House, and of our most intelligent men through the State.

If the plan he has suggested shall be adopted, it will form an era in our State system of education. It is proposed to change the name of the State Superintendent of Common Schools to Superintendent of Public Instruction. No institution is to be incorporated within this Commonwealth with the power of conferring literary degrees, which does not possess the requisite buildings, grounds, library, laboratory, apparatus, cabinet, faculty, a full collegiate course of study, and an income from invested funds of five thousand dollars. This will prevent the increase of colleges, only nominally such, and will tend to extinguish some already in existence. A Committee of five, appointed by the Governor, is to examine all colleges which apply for State aid, to ascertain if they have the requisites to be recognized as State Colleges. All so recognized shall receive $8,000 annually from the State. For every fifty dollars so given by the State, one free scholarship shall be granted to students from common or high schools, properly qualified and recommended.

We hope the bill will pass without serious opposition. Our own members can but see that our county will be greatly benefited by this measure. It will open our University to many worthy young men. Let it receive their warm support.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE.

A few years since the opinion appeared to be generally accepted that canals were played out institutions, and that in future inland communication would be entirely by railroads. The experience of the last ten years with the New York canals has clearly demonstrated that heavy articles of commerce, in which time is not a vital element, can be carried at one-fourth the rates charged upon railroads. This has led to the enlargement of the New York canal to pass boats of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and now it is proposed to still further enlarge them to pass boats of the capacity of at least four hundred tons burthen, and also to construct a ship canal from the Lakes to the Mississippi river. In this condition of things, ought not the manufacturing and commercial interests of Pittsburgh and all Pennsylvania to inquire what can be done to connect the Ohio river with the cheap transportation of the Northern Lakes? In regard to travel and merchandise generally, railroads will always do that business. But the heavy products of Pittsburgh manufacture, the great cereal crops of the west, the iron, copper and lead ores of the northern lakes, and the coal for gas and fuel alone produced in Pennsylvania—all these demand cheap transportation to market. If Pittsburgh intends to retain her ascendency as a manufacturing point, she must have cheaper transportation to her customers than railroads now afford her.

If the eastern railroads terminating at Pittsburgh intend to compete for the transportation of heavy products, Pittsburgh must be brought into direct connection by water with a lake port. It is believed that an expenditure of about six millions of dollars can accomplish this purpose. We allude to the slackwatering of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Beaver, and the enlargement of the Eric canal from Beaver to Lake Erie. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, a citizen of Pittsburgh, and a civil engineer of great ability, has made a report on the enlargement of the Erie Canal, one hundred and thirty-six miles in length. The slackwatering of the Ohio river to Pittsburgh, twenty-five miles more, or one hundred and sixty-one miles in all, would accomplish this great purpose. If the Erie Canal were enlarged to pass barges of three hundred tons burthen, heavy articles of Pittsburgh manufacture could be loaded into barges, sent through the Canal to Lake Erie, and thence be towed to all points on the Lakes without breaking bulk. Coal could be shipped into barges on the Monongahela, and not unloaded until Buffalo, Albany and New York on the East, and Chicago and Lake Superior on the Northwest were reached. These same barges could be loaded with any and all products of the Lake country, in which time was not vital, at one-fourth of the rates now charged.

Why should not all the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads unite with the heavy transportation interests of Pittsburgh to bring about this connection to the Lakes? If the Mississippi ship canal project is pressed upon Congress then this connection of the Ohio and the Lakes ought to go with it, *pari passu*. If that is too big a machine, why not, by a combined effort, secure State aid to one-half the amount and individual aid to the other half? Mr. ROBERTS, who has the Ohio river improvement in charge, can very nearly estimate the cost of the entire improvement. Five dams on the Ohio river would slackwater that stream to the mouth of the Beaver. The fall is probably about thirty-three feet. The cost of the Erie canal enlargement has been estimated at $2,500,000. Allow the same amount for the cost of the Ohio river improvement and we have five millions, and add one million more, for unforeseen contingencies, and we have as the entire estimated cost of the work six millions of dollars. We invite discussion on this project—now probably the most important one that can be suggested in regard to the future welfare of Pittsburgh and all Western Pennsylvania.

LET THE OTHER SIDE ALSO BE HEARD.

A maxim or a rule of conduct may sometimes be useful beyond its simple and direct purport. We may derive advantage from reflecting upon and acting in its spirit where we may be satisfied that its letter cannot be rigorously applied. In the common controversies of life, whether relating to affairs of business, or affairs personal, "let the other side also be heard," has been found by experience to be a good rule. Courts of law as well as courts of equity apply it in their proceedings to the promotion of justice—and in the difficulties and conflicts of social intercourse, it is regarded to the promotion of peace and courtesy. The rule is the product and the expression of that feeling of fair play which has always been a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race—a feeling which is found in its rudest and least cultivated members; and which, indeed, is as strong in them as in the most highly educated and refined. This sentiment makes it respectable to stand up for the weak against the strong, and infamous to strike a man when he is down, even though it may not always prompt the lifting up of the fallen. In a less direct and immediate way it stands opposed to the cowardice of assassination—a crime common among some other races, and stands allied to the courage of sympathy with a good though unpopular cause—a virtue which Anglo-Saxons, as much as any other men, are able to admire, even when they do not practice it.

As members of a great nation in controversy with another, we may find the rule above mentioned highly useful. At the present time, questions are pending between the United States and England, on the settlement of which are dependent peace or war, and the acceleration or retardation of the world's civilization. On our side, the manner in which these difficulties shall be adjusted rests with the people. Every voter, and every person able to influence a voter, has a voice in determining these important questions, and in deciding whether the progress of human freedom and well being shall be arrested or advanced. Hence, how obvious and urgent the duty resting upon every American to examine the subjects in controversy dispassionately himself, and to do his best to prevent others from acting under the influence of personal pique, or a recollection of national injuries received or intended. Of course, our meaning is not that the past should be forgotten, or even kept out of thought. That is neither desirable nor possible. We have to do with men of passions and resentments like ourselves, and we may not safely become lambs, or angels, if we could. Our meaning is that we should try to see the matters in dispute through the medium of the "dry light" which neither magnifies nor minifies realities. True wisdom dictates that we endeavor to place ourselves sometimes in our opponent's point of view, and see the bone of contention as he sees it. If we are wise there will be no danger of this change of position suggesting a surrender of our rights. On the contrary, it will enable us to discover exactly what are our rights, and besides in the increased moderation and intelligence of advocacy which must result from the effort, there will flow most decided advantages to us in the conflict of reason in the first place, and ultimately in the conflict of arms if necessary. In taking the course recommended of hearing the other side, we shall only do what our opponent in the dispute is doing. From the English newspapers we learn that the American side of the question involved in the Alabama claims and in the belligerent rights claim, is most ably represented and argued by Englishmen of distinguished position. We may think that our side is so manifestly the side of truth and justice, that there ought to be no controversy about it. Though we should be of this opinion, still let us try to occupy for a little the standpoint of the British impugner of our claims. Considering the awful and disastrous consequences of war between the two great nations who speak the English language, every American who loves his country and his race, will try to divest himself of the passion of mere resentment for injuries received. In all cases much of this feeling proceeds from our impression in regard to the motive which prompted the injury. Harm wantonly inflicted, done in the spirit of insult, naturally is most provoking. In an article in our paper of yesterday, by recalling certain facts, we endeavored to make it appear that British recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, was prompted by the desire of self-preservation. A view no doubt sound in regard to the effect of our example of self-government upon their own lower population, and a belief certainly mistaken in regard to our purposes of democratic propagandism, caused English statesmen to hope for the dissolution of our Union, and to hail with joy the fact of its consummation. A knowledge of this fact ought surely to exert some influence in changing, if not in mitigating the sentiment with which we look back to the act which they doubtless now regret as premature and utterly unwise. We may still resent it, and even insist on compensation for the mischief it caused us, though our resentment is divested of one element of offense.

We cannot conclude without adding that this element of offense was found in the proceedings of the French Emperor. Not self-preservation, not fear of injury from us in his legitimate sphere and in his country, animated or influenced him. No. His sole, or at least chief motive, was to get us out of the way of his self-aggrandizement, and of the gratification of his godless ambition. Nor may we forget, without injustice both to the Government of England and to the ruler of France, that the English cabinet decisively, and even insultingly, refused to aid the French Emperor in his schemes for our national ruin.

The Feeling in the South.

Notwithstanding we are told day after day by leading Democratic papers that the South is loyal and peacefully inclined, and that there is no need for military rule within its borders, we occasionally find that the passions and animosities engendered by the rebellion are still carefully cherished, and that it is really a difficult matter for a traitor of 1865 to become a patriot in 1868. The Richmond *Enquirer* said of the Reconstruction Conventions: "These illegal, grotesque and monstrous bodies would not be permitted to exist for a day, if they were not upheld by Federal soldiery. It is important to our reputation that mankind should know that the white men of Virginia *do not intend* to permit the work of these debased wretches to stand one moment longer than the soldier by his presence is able to uphold it."

RIVER IRONCLADS.—There are now laid up at Mound City, Illinois, eight monitors. It is proposed to excavate a basin, at a cost of $100,000, in which they may be allowed to rot without further expense. As the chances for our need of river ironclads are not very promising, probably it would be better to get rid of the present stock by breaking them up and selling them, if purchasers cannot be found for them as they lie.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD SYSTEM.—General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, presented to the National Commercial Convention, in session at Boston, a paper urging the necessity of instant and thoughtful attention to the great importance of securing a national railway system which shall effectually remedy existing evils and deficiencies.

The Tax on Corporations.

We have already published the main features of the report of the Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and State Treasurer, on the subject of revising and consolidating the tax laws of the Commonwealth. In their investigation on the subject, they take special pains to show how important a part corporations bear in the general tax system, and recommend caution in altering or amending the laws which have contributed so largely to the revenues of the State. They present the following as a summary of the revenues derived from the various acts taxing corporations:

During the past six years we find that the revenue derived from the tax on capital stock, has been in—

1862	$ 423,405 74
1863	488,022 93
1864	606,242 92
1865	1,237,953 18
1866	1,236,990 05
1867	1,326,624 17

Notwithstanding the State banks were generally converted into National banks, and the tax derived from their capital, once a very large proportion of the revenue from this source, gradually falled, it will be observed that this tax was nearly doubled between the years 1864 and 1865, and that the highest mark of 1866 has been nearly maintained during the last year. In fact, the general average of the year 1867 is greater than that of 1866, but the larger aggregate of that year is due to extraordinary dividends of several large corporations.

The tax on net earnings or income, imposed by the act of 1864, has yielded the following sums:

1864	$ 18,300 66
1865	1,072 25
1866	183,240 37
1867	242,124 26

Showing a steady and gratifying increase. This tax has been resisted at every step, by companies appealing from settlements made by the Auditor General and State Treasurer. Judge Pearson has fully sustained the accounting officers, in the view that the tax on net earnings is in addition to the tax on capital stock. The tax on tonnage has yielded in

1864	$168,747 03
1865	388,903 00
1866	431,741 58
1867	346,462 06

The falling off in 1867, is attributable partly to the diminution of business, and partly to the decision by which tonnage carried to or from the State has escaped taxation.

The tax on gross receipts yielded in—

1866	$932,472 33
1867	1,170,466 56

And the tax on anthracite coal, recently imposed, the sum of $102,936 59 in the past year, which is more than an equivalent for the falling off in the tonnage tax.

From this hasty survey, it will be observed that whereas the entire amount of taxation derived from corporations of every description, in the year 1862, including tax on bank dividends, was $606,916 33; in the past fiscal year, it amounted to $2,232,734 35, exclusive of tax on National bank stock and bonus on charters.

We have seriously considered the propriety of consolidating some of these different taxes, with the view of rendering the laws more simple and easily understood, but, having in view the aggregate of the revenue derived therefrom, we have discovered that such action would be hazardous, and concluded to confine our labors to the work of consolidation and revision within the scope of the authority delegated.

The tax on foreign insurance companies licensed under the act of 1859, and its supplements, to transact business in this State, has been in

1862	$ 51,226 24
1863	51,648 01
1864	91,619 32
1865	119,581 91
1866	151,253 92
1867	190,992 12

The law regulating the licensing of these companies, enacted at different times and spread over a wide surface, have all been comprehended in a single law, without altering or impairing the *system*, from the operation of which the State has derived so handsome a revenue, and which has proved beneficial to the people. We are not aware of a single instance in which any citizen of Pennsylvania has suffered loss from the failure of an insurance company regularly licensed to transact business in this State.

Important Work on Bankruptcy.

The Bankruptcy Law of the United States. By Edward Avery and George M. Hobbs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1868.

The passage of the Bankrupt Law of last year prepared us for a flood of printer's ink upon that subject. In addition to the almost countless editions of the Bankrupt law in cheap form, James's Bankrupt Law and Rice's Manual have been printed and have found ready sale, but neither of them filled the void which the legal profession felt to exist on that subject. It may be said that when the present law was passed the present generation of lawyers and business men had no conception of the system of bankruptcy, but waited anxiously for the publication of some work on its principles and practice. No such work, however, has yet appeared.

The best book on bankruptcy yet published by all odds is the one we set out to notice, and the title of which is given above. The system pursued by the editors is an admirable one. The text of the law is given in sections, and each section is printed continuously without break, though marked into subdivisions by the use of lower case letters. The editors' notes, including their own suggestions and citation of decided cases, are arranged under the various subdivisions. By this method the authorities upon any one point of the law can be found in a moment. Each suggestion and each citation constitutes a separate paragraph. Each section is headed by a concise though exhaustive synopsis of its contents, and full marginal notes contain the substance of the section. When any similarity to the law of 1841, the English Bankrupt law, or the Massachusetts Insolvent law, is discovered, it is stated in the marginal notes, and thereby the reader is enabled to judge as to what extent the cases cited may apply thereto.

The notes to the fourteenth section contain a digest of the State exemption laws, and numerous authorities bearing thereon. An appendix contains the general orders of procedure promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the entire text of the Bankrupt law of 1841. A general index, full and intelligible, a good test of a good book, closes the volume.

We have only spoken of the arrangement of the work, because a cursory examination does not enable us to say whether the editorial labor has been correctly performed or not—the only true test in such a case is constant use. We have no hesitation in saying, though, that evidence of care and correctness is to be found on every page. The work is printed from large, clear type, on excellent white paper, and is bound in the usual law style, and is such a volume as any one acquainted with books would expect from Little, Brown & Company.

Prevention of Railway Disasters.

Since the whole country was shocked by the announcement of the late terrible railroad disaster at Angola, there have been many suggestions offered to obviate a repetition of such scenes. Some writers have advocated a new and more thorough system of brakes; some have recommended a greater number of brakemen or watchmen on the trains; others have insisted that the various railroads should be divided into short districts which should be gone over by careful watchmen immediately after the passage of each train of cars; others again have suggested that a careful inspection of bridges and running gear of cars would obviate the threatened danger of wrecking. It is very evident, however, that with all these important matters fully attended to, there still exists greater danger of sudden destruction caused by the breaking of frogs, or the bending or breaking of axles. Inspection previous to starting a train may fail to find a flaw, but a high rate of speed will have the effect of so weakening a defective point as to result in sudden and unlooked-for destruction of an entire train. A writer in the New York *World* suggests that at least one man be placed on each car having at command a proper signal for putting down brakes, and also an adequate brake power, either in the hands of a sufficient number of brakemen, or by a system of brakes which can be instantly and forcibly applied by one man.

If the engineer of the ill-fated Angola train received an immediate signal and promptly answered it by whistling down brakes, it is evidence of a want of force at the brakes; if he did not, it is evidence of an insufficient watching and signalling force.

It appears that this engineer testified before the Coroner's jury that there were but two brakemen on the train that met with the disaster, and the conducior testified that it was fully manned with brakemen, from which the inference is gained that two is the usual number employed on a train of that size.

The *World's* correspondent is in favor of legislative enactment, making it obligatory for railroad companies to employ more men on their trains, and thinks that human life is so important that travelers may demand that one man shall keep watch on each car in a passenger train.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.—The Columbus *Journal* says: We are informed that the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies are to build a joint round house in this city next spring. It is to be large enough to accommodate twenty-five locomotives, and is to be situated on the lot owned by these companies in Lazelle's addition to the city of Columbus; in connection with this improvement, each of the above companies propose to erect extensive shops on the same land.

THE RAILROADS OF THE STATE.

Further Reports of the Senate Judiciary Committee—Additional Testimony Concerning Irregular Charges, Etc.

We gave a few days since a synopsis of the action of the General Judiciary Committee of the Senate, at their first meeting in Harrisburg, held in May last, relative to alleged extortionate charges by the railroad companies of the State. The Committee reassembled at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, on the 4th of June, and continued the examination of witnesses.

Jacob Spanogle, tanner, whose establishment is located at Lewistown, on the Mifflin branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, complained of excessive charges. He applied for special rates, and was given to understand that no such rates were permitted. He mentioned parties who had such rates, and was then told by the agent that it was because they were heavy shippers. If he could have his freight carried at through rates he would save $8,000 or $4,000 per year.

Benjamin R. Hatfield, iron merchant of Coatesville, Chester county, testified that his firm paid from $30,000 to $50,000 a year in freights to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The firm had special rates, about twenty-five per cent. below the published rates. Sometimes inquired special rates before making contracts, so as to base contracts on them.

S. B. Worth, boiler plate manufacturer of Coatesville, is a large shipper on the Pennsylvania railroad. Freights amount to $35,000 per year. Knew nothing of special rates or any discriminations to other shippers. Made no contracts except to pay the rates demanded.

Joseph W. Pennock, boiler plate manufacturer of Coatesville, testified that a firm in that place shipped iron to Chicago at sixty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and the rate to Pittsburgh was twenty-nine cents. In answer to the question whether a Philadelphia firm declared that they had got iron at less rates than he (Pennock) did from Coatesville, replied that the Philadelphia firm declared that they had got iron at less rates, than he (Pennock) could freight it. Mr. Pennock declared that in shipping west he was compelled to pay the same rates as though he was located in Philadelphia, and that the discrimination as practiced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was damaging to the people along the line. He also stated that the practice of the Company is to change the rates of freight two or three times per month, and that it was impossible to contract ahead on such uncertainties.

C. F. Norton, coal dealer of Philadelphia, testified that the rates of freight over the roads on which he shipped were not uniform throughout the whole season. Sometimes they were put up in July or September, and occasionally they were put down. They have been changed some seasons as often as once in two months, sometimes once a month, and occasionally run through the whole year. He knew of no special rates having been given to particular firms.

A ROUND-ABOUT SHIPMENT WESTWARD.

Henry E. Leman, manufacturer of arms, of Lancaster, complained that in order to ship to St. Louis, he was compelled to do so by way of Philadelphia, seventy-one or seventy two miles out of his way. He testified that shippers from Lancaster to Philadelphia paid higher rates than those from Philadelphia. If he shipped to Pittsburgh it would cost him more from Lancaster than from Philadelphia. He knew (subsequently published) sheets of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and only wanted to protest against being obliged to ship west by way of Philadelphia.

E. H. Jackson, of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Company, testified that their principal shipments were over the Pennsylvania R. R. from Irwin's Station, eastward to New York, New England and New Jersey. Several thousand tons of coal per year were shipped to other points, some of which stops at Harrisburg, and some branches off and goes down the Northern Central Road to York and Gettysburg; still other quantities go down the Cumberland Valley and Lebanon Valley roads. The President of the Westmoreland Coal Company is a Director in the Northern Central Railroad Company, a stockholder of the Westmoreland Company is a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and two or three stockholders of the Westmoreland Company are Directors in the Northern Central Railroad Company. The bargain could be made with the railroad company to convey a certain tonnage of coal for six months, or for any specified time. The Westmoreland Company were subject to change at any time the railroad companies desired it. The uncertainty of these changes did not affect the coal trade as it would other business. Never knew of any discrimination on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FAVORITISM SHOWN.

F. B. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Northwestern Coal and Iron Company, testified that the shipments of coal were principally over the Pennsylvania Railroad, commencing from Freeport on the Western Pennsylvania railroad to Blairsville. He testified that favoritism had been displayed in the assignment of cars, and that other companies had received earlier information than his, of a reduction in rates. The business of his company had been crippled in consequence of this.

FEARS OF COMPETITION.

R. H. Gratz, of Philadelphia, President of the Penn Gas Coal Company, was asked his opinion of the soundness of the policy as regards public commercial interests, of requiring by legislation that the rates of freight on coal for equal distances should be uniform, to given points. He thought it necessary that no such fixed rates could be made to New York, because the foreign trade comes in there, and the road must vary their freights, according to the freights from Nova Scotia or Europe. If there was no necessity, however, for this change in an inland town. The question was propounded, "Would it not be to the advantage of consumers to have another road?" "I don't know about that other road. It would be a ruinous competition." Mr. Gratz further testified that the Penn Gas Coal Company had made a contract with the Philadelphia gas works for three years, with the approbation of the Pennsylvania railroad. They could not have a contract without getting the rate first. The committee stated to Mr. Gratz that he had given it as his opinion that it would be to the advantage of the Pennsylvania railroad if the rates should fix on coal by the year, and asked him if his opinion would apply on other things. He answered that he knew nothing of freights except on coal.

DISCRIMINATION GRANTED BY DIRECTORS.

E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, sugar refiner, testified that he was a director in the Pennsylvania and North Pennsylvania railroad companies. He remembered of one case wherein a lumber company near Williamsport had an agreement by which they were to receive some drawback, provided they shipped a certain number of cars per month. He understood that a majority of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and it was carried to make the discrimination. He opposed it. He also testified that the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Harrisburg were granted a certain drawback, which saved them freight on the materials required to build the works, in order to have them established on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but that he thought there was no contract for any term of years in existence. "Do you know what charges sleeping cars pay?" Mr. Knight replied, that he was a stockholder in a sleeping car company and was one of the parties who invented several patents on sleeping cars. The contracts generally with the sleeping car company are, that they furnish their own cars, the road finding the motive power, and the sleeping car company collecting the fare for the berths. The railroad company generally keeps the exterior in repair and the sleeping car company the interior. The latter are making about one per cent. a month; they have some contingent funds; not very large. Mr. Gratz thought it would be to the advantage of the community to have a special committee to settle the rates of freight.

The Committee then asked the following question: "Are you aware that about the time you reach two hundred miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Road, you reach the maximum charges, by your freight lists, and consequently you carry the last one hundred and sixty miles for nothing?" Mr. Gratz was not aware of the fact.

Isaac Jeanes, of Philadelphia, importer of East India goods, testified that he shipped merchandise over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. He knew nothing of special rates, but occasionally heard men say they could get their rates cheaper from New York than Philadelphia. If freights were moderate he could sell goods from Philadelphia; if they are higher than in New York the goods were sold there. High rates prevented him from making sales in Philadelphia.

A DRAWBACK ALLOWED.

Thomas Hart, of Philadelphia, manufacturer of wrought iron tubes, testified that his firm applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for rates of freight to the west. The rate was given at seventy-seven cents per one hundred pounds to Chicago. On application to a transportation line he was told by the agent that while he was prohibited from carrying at less than the rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he would get around that by allowing a drawback. This was accepted. He was acquainted with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's toll-sheets, and his rates of freight were by the toll-sheet less than the drawback. He surmised that other companies in Chicago were shipping less than him.

A BRACE OF COMPLAINANTS.

John Lawshe, lumber manufacturer, of Clearfield county, on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch, stated that his firm shipped largely over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Manufacturers got their lumber to market from Lock Haven, for $2 00 to $3 00 per thousand feet cheaper than they did when application was made for the same rates over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the officers pretended ignorance in regard to it. They had never been able to accomplish anything like special rates, but had always been compelled to pay regular rates. The rates they pay from Pittsburgh on merchandise are extravagant. On flour, they pay to this place 76 cents per barrel, while the rate to Philadelphia is but 72 cents. Mr. Lawshe also testified that in the distribution of cars, and that by reason of favoritism he was deprived of getting his articles to market in season.

W. J. Long, lumber merchant, of Clearfield county, testified that in shipping lumber from Osceola to Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company charged him $2 00 per thousand for eighteen thousand pounds to the car, in their own cars. This exceeds that number of pounds he is charged the same rate until it reaches twenty-four thousand pounds; after that double.

ARE "FAST FREIGHT LINES" A DISCRIMINATION?

John Hulme, residing in Philadelphia, testified that for about ten years he was a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that he had served as Chairman of the Road Committee. The regulation of freights were fixed by the President and Vice President in consultation with the agents. The board had nothing to do except in cases where special contracts were made, in which drawbacks were allowed. The Williamsport Lumber Company petitioned for a special contract which was granted. Mr. Hulme opposed it on the principle that although it might be a good thing for the railroad, it was a question whether it might not be bad for small mills; it would debar them of the advantage of 20 per cent., and give it to the large concerns. There was a contract with the Pennsylvania Steel Company which was submitted to the board. The proposition came up to allow that company the right to transport raw material over the road, for the construction of the works, at the cost of transportation, to transport the men employed in constructing the works without charge, and to transport for a certain number of years the raw material required for the manufacture of steel, at cost, and certain rates for transporting the article when manufactured. A discussion followed this proposition, which Mr. Hulme violently opposed; he offered modifications, but his plans were rejected and the special contract was made.

The committee then asked Mr. Hulme if he considered "Fast Freight Lines," a discrimination. He answered that the origin of fast freight lines on the Pennsylvania railroad was in 1863. It was urged by the President of the Company at that time as a necessity to enable the Pennsylvania road to compete with the New York and Erie and New York Central roads. At the time he brought the matter before the board, he stated emphatically that the principle was wrong, and the adoption of such a contract could only be justified as the earliest means of putting down similar organizations upon the part of other companies. The question was then asked: "Are not the Pennsylvania railroad men agents for the fast freight lines?" Mr. Hulme answered: "I know no more than this: In the depot at Market street you see the Union cars and the Pennsylvania road employees; there is no different set there. I never could understand *the modus operandi*."

Mr. Hulme further testified that he did not believe it was in the interest of the stockholders or public to encourage fast freight lines as a permanent policy. At a railroad convention in New York, in 1865, a resolution was offered that: "From and after the first of July next, all arrangements for any pay or allowance of any description to any fast freight or Express company, other than on passenger trains, shall be discontinued." That was voted for by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the New York and Erie roads, and voted against by Mr. Thomas A. Scott. The President of the New York Central was prepared to vote for it, but as it required a unanimous vote, it was killed by Mr. Scott's negative. Mr. Hulme continued, that when the chance came to abolish the fast freight lines in 1865, at the convention in New York, and he found the representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad refusing to join in doing away with them, he took the stand that they were not doing their duty. Mr. Hulme thought that if through business is managed in such a way as to be profitable to the railroad company, it thereby enables it to relieve local traffic to that extent—it enables them to be so much more liberal on local business.

MARKED DISCRIMINATIONS.

W. R. Fulton, of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Superintendent of the Dunbar Coal Company, testified that rates over the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad were far from uniform. He produced a letter from Mr. Houston to the agent of the Pennsylvania road at Phillipsburg, dated September 13, 1866, instructing him to "ship coal from Phillipsburg to Lewisburg, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, at $2 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, please advise Mr. Buckmaster, President of the Union Coal Company, of this rate." Mr. Fulton stated that he applied to this agent for the same rates and was refused. At one time Mr. Fulton wanted a load of bricks from Johnstown, and on application learned that the rates were $25 00, delivered at Dunbar or Phillipsburg. A man residing at the latter place proposed to deliver the same bricks to Mr. Fulton for $10 00, stating that he had special rates from Mr. Houston for six months or one year. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnished for several months the last year to the Decatur Coal Company more than their due proportion of cars in comparison with other coal companies in the neighborhood, and when Mr. Fulton made application for cars he was told that no less more were received none could be distributed among the other companies.

L. T. Graff, of Philadelphia, engaged in the grain business, testified that for several years past he has been paying river freights on produce from Louisville to Pittsburgh, at a low rate. This produce was consigned to Pittsburgh, and that market not being satisfactory it was ordered to Philadelphia. He had to pay the through rate per rail from Louisville to Philadelphia—less the river freight. Two weeks before Mr. Graff's appearance before the Committee, his firm shipped from Coshocton, Ohio, a number of car loads of corn on which they were charged 64 cents per one hundred pounds, whereas the regular freight from Newark, Ohio, which is farther west than Coshocton, is but 45 cents per one hundred pounds. During last year the firm was obliged to pay on the Northwestern road, from Blairsville, more from points along that road than from Pittsburgh. E. L. Rearcamp, of Philadelphia, miner and shipper of Top coal, testified that he endeavored to sell Broad Top coal to a steamship company in Philadelphia; they declined buying, saying that Mr. Lombaert had recommended to them the use of the Decatur Company's coal. Witness paid more than others was furnished free, they felt under obligations to the Decatur Company. He had been able to make no business along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad owing to discriminations. If a small sized steamer could be made to run along the line of a railroad on which the drawback system is in vogue, he finds he cannot do it; other men get contracts, and the consequence is he leaves the field to the large operator.

THE DECATUR COAL COMPANY.

W. L. Levis, of Philadelphia, president of the Decatur Coal Company, testified that J. E. Thomas and Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were stockholders in the Decatur Coal Company. They held stock to the amount of $2,000 each. Mr. Lombaert was a stockholder to the same amount, but has sold out. The original cost of stock for the property originally was $4,000 or $5,000.

NO ADVANTAGES FOR INLAND MANUFACTURERS.

Andrew Wheeler, of the firm of Morris, Wheeler & Co., iron manufacturers of Philadelphia, testified that their works were located at Pottstown, forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad. He testified that they did not get the benefit of their inland location—that parties receiving coal in Philadelphia pay no more for it than they do in Pottstown. He averred that under the system of charging, the Reading Road had its advantages. He finds great difficulty in making through freight arrangements direct from the works, and in the majority of cases is compelled to take his western shipments to Philadelphia and reship at that point. Sometimes reships by the Baltimore and Ohio road.

John S. Hills, Assistant Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Reading Railroad, testified that charges on his road diminished according to distance, while those of the Pennsylvania road increased. Supposing the coal to be carried a through distance of two hundred miles—one hundred miles on each of the two roads—and the through rate was $2 00 per ton, the Pennsylvania road would receive $1 33½, and the Reading 66⅔ cents. Mr. Hills had written to Mr. Houston, stating that several of his customers had asked for the same rates from other points on the road to points in the valley of the Susquehanna, situated in Philadelphia, and that he would be glad to extend the system at work in Reading to other points. Mr. Houston answered that the request was entirely inadmissible.

The Committee then adjourned to assemble at Pottsville on July 16th.

On the reassembling of the committee at Pottsville on July 16th:

Henry Rosengarten, grocer of Pottsville, testified that the charges on the Reading Railroad were entirely too high. If anything was wrong it could not be made right. There was no show for a shipper. Charges were made at fancy rates with the printed toll sheets. They have charged me seventy cents on a hundred, and then counted 400 for 100—four times as much. We could always get more into the cars than they would allow us to put in.

INDIVIDUALIZING.

R. R. Morris, merchant, of Pottsville, testified that charges over the Reading road are very high. He found that judging by printed rates, their charges were doubled and trebled. It was customary for the company to allow merchants who made no trouble, and who don't question a bill, a month; that is, to get up merchandise, and have the freight bills presented at the end of a month. The company had, in a great measure, lumped them, giving him no means for detecting errors, for which he had brought a number of suits for excesses, and because he had demanded his rights by so doing, afforded the company some trouble, they had said he should pay for his goods as he got them. He had no objection to this but it was individualizing. One year before this time a notice was put up over the scales at Philadelphia, which said, "No goods received for R. R. Morris unless in specified condition."

DOUBLE AMOUNT OF TOLLS CHARGED.

J. O. Richardson, of Pottsville, Superintendent for Atkins Bros' furnaces and rolling mills, testified that his firm shipped over all branches of the Reading Railroad, leased or owned by them. He charged that double the amount of tolls on coal to the different shipping points below Schuylkill Haven were charged to his firm that are charged to other parties.

James Wren, machinist of Pottsville, testified that he shipped over nearly all the lateral roads of the Reading Railroad Company, and that on a number of articles outrageous charges had been made. He had a machine in Jersey City to be shipped to his works in Pottsville. He had made a calculation of its weight at twenty tons, and sent two ten-ton cars to transport it. The New Jersey Central Railroad refused to load it on two cars, but shipped it on three cars by the East Pennsylvania and Reading roads. On its arrival at Pottsville the Reading road charged for 60,000 pounds of freight on three cars, with an extra freight on the New Jersey Central and East Pennsylvania of $207. On receiving the machine at his works it was found to weigh 18 net tons, on which he paid freight for 30 tons. He objected to being charged for 12 tons more than he received. The roads charge the same for five tons as for ten in this way: Ten tons of pig metal, ordered by different individuals—five to one and five to the other—each of them has to pay for ten tons, the full burden of the trucks if it is all directed to one, payment is demanded only for the ten tons; but as each one receives five tons payment is demanded for twenty tons.

Silas Ball, lumber merchant of Pottsville, complained of gross charges on the Catawissa Railroad. He had discovered that he had been paying about the same rates as those who were shipping five times further.

Daniel Laren, coal dealer of Pottsville, testified that the Reading Railroad charge the same rate of freight from Pottsville to Myerstown, as from Pottsville to Harrisburg. It is thirty-two miles less to Myerstown.

DODGING THE STAMP ACT.

Frank Bannon, machinist of Pottsville, testified that by reason of excessive charges on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, he could not conduct his business profitably. They sometimes sent him a bar of iron from Port Carbon, two miles, that could be carried on a man's shoulder, and charged him two dollars freight. Two years before this Company required him to stamp all the bills, but when it was

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MERMAID STORIES.

Real and Apocryphal.

One Easter, when I was a Grecian in the Blue-Coat School, I sallied out, rejoicing in my canary colored stockings and my dark blue petticoat, bent on seeing every penny show to be found east of St. Giles's. Near the church I entered one, allured by a large transparent picture of a beautiful woman, basely terminating in a fish, swimming about in a bright green sea.

An invisible organ solemnly grinding at the door roused me to enthusiasm, and drew me in. After waiting ten minutes in a small, murderous den, I joined a rush of people who were making their way to an upper room. We all arrived in time in a small apartment, rudely furnished, and lit with two hissing flares of bad gas. There was a tall, coarse giant of a woman with a beard, which you were entreated to pull, to prove it was real; a boy with leopard spots, the color of brown soap on his arm; and a wax figure of a dying Italian brigand, the eyes of which audibly clicked as they revolved in their worn sockets.

In a second closet sat a boy, in black cotton velvet, with a head enormously enlarged by water on the brain, so that his pumpkin of a forehead buried his leaden eyes, and seemed to crush his little pale, pinched features. On seeing us arrive, this terrible phenomenon visibly winked hard at me, and began to whistle that lack-lustre, sentimental tune, "Robin Adair." After this performance, the showman went up and rapped the forehead of the hydrocephalus in black velvet, to show that it was genuine.

A third room disclosed to us the palladium of the exhibition. It was a glass case about three feet high, and revealed the upper half of an indubitable stuffed monkey se vn on to a cod's tail.

"A real marmaid, caught off Cape Horn, in the Indian Arkipelican," cried the showman. "Very great curiosity; only two ever caught alive, and this one of 'em. Real marmaid, ladies and genelmen."

I could not conceal my scepticism. I examined the creature closer. I pinched it, and said to the person next me, "very well preserved."

The showman had his eye on me, and now he broke forth. Tremendous is the contempt a showman can assume. He chose to consider my words insulting, and eyed me as if I had been detected trying to administer poison. Every one sided with him as I could see by their faces.

"Presarved!" said he. "Presarved! Presarved is in spirits of wine, or sich like. I know what is presarved. My marmaid was never presarved. Yah, you boy, get out there. Out with him."

I don't know what happened, except that there was a scuffle, some one pushed me down stairs, and in a moment I was in the street, and my cap flung after me. I never expressed my scepticism of mermaids at penny shows again.

A belief in the mermaid is kept alive by penny shows, but it needs no such stimulants to preserve English people's belief in witches and changelings, Irish people's belief in banshees and leprechauns, and Scotch people's belief in fairies and brownies. It is impossible to say how long it will be before railways and education root out such superstition.

Only the other day, a Shrewsbury friend of mine told me the following story, to prove how changeless and ignorant our poor still are in retired places. The doctor that attended his family had been lately called in to a girl who was suffering from epileptic fits. Her mother had been doctoring her herself, but on a sudden had abandoned her remedies. The reason for this sudden change the doctor could not discover for a long time. At last, in a moment of gossiping confidence, the mother told him the secret of her great remedy for epilepsy, and the reason of its abandonment.

"Look'ee here, doctor," said she: "it was always Jane's custom at the full of the moon to have a fit; so, one day, when I got desperate about it; I thought of an old remedy of my mawther's; and I called our black tom-cat to me, "Sooo soo, pussy," said I; and when he came to me, I put him in a basket, with his tail out, and went to the dresser and cut off the last joint of his tail; and then I took that and dropped the blood into a tea-cup with some lemon juice, and gave it to Jane. And so I did every month, and each time I gave her a joint she got better. And, at last, the time came to cut off the last joint of poor pussy's tail; but this time he guessed what I was going to do, and sprang out of the basket, scratched me down the face, and has never been seen since; and that's the real reason, doctor, why I sent for you."

But to return to my mermaids. It will surprise some people to be told that traditions of these amphibious beings are still current in the neighborhood of Dumfries, and all along the shores of the Nith and Orr, as well as by the edge of the Solway sea, which borders on the mouth of those rivers. Scotland is the last stronghold of the mermaid.

Years ago, in the covenanters' times, a mermaid used to appear the first quarter of every moon, upon a large smooth block of red granite, on the banks of a deep and beautiful pool in the mouth of Dalbeattie burn, which is formed by an eddy of Orr water. On the brink of this pool, glittering like so much boiling quicksilver in the moonlight, this lost spirit, sighing for earthly love, would be seen sitting, combing her golden fleece of hair and singing her prophecies. A devout Calvinistic farmer's wife during Claverhouse's persecutions, troubled in spirit at these unearthly visits, went one day, Bible in hand, and, exerting all her strength, toppled the mermaid's granite seat into the foaming pool, that in a moment closed darkly and calmly over it.

But the syren could be raised to hatred, and had the power granted her of revenge. The next morning after this premeditated indignity was offered, the farmer's only child was found dead in its cradle, and at dayclose the distracted mother heard a voice from the pool sing words which were often afterwards repeated—

"You may look in your empty cradle,
And I'll look to my stone,
And much we'll think and much we'll look,
But words we will have none."

The farmer's wife had courage, however, and would have the last word, so she ordered her men to collect all the noxious weeds and filth of the neighborhood, and throw them into the pool; till the stream grew tainted and polluted, and the mermaid, fairly worsted, blew for blow, departed, leaving a curse of barrenness on the house, a curse which was fulfilled.

Now, this legend deserves comment for several reasons. In the first place the exact date given, the "time of the last persecution," marks the period when awakening doubts began to chase away the beautiful phantoms of old paganism that still haunted Scottish linns, tarns, haughs, braes and old chateaux. This was the time when Covenanters were supposed to occasionally overpower the devil in single combat, to bang him with oak sticks, and to tumble him over bridges; witches, changelings and fairies were still believed in, but the wilder and more exceptional spirits, like the mermaid, had already received notice to quit. Now, the mermaid, being half the old Komanized Greek syren—the mischievous and beautiful misleader of men—and half the malicious Norse water spirit, was an exception, and dying away from the sea air. The mermaid, therefore, was one of the first superstitions to pass away.

The legend is also curious from its distinctly pagan character. The mermaid has the power to kill as well as to bewitch, and that unlimited and tremendous power proves it, in my mind, to be of pagan origin.

The quaintest and prettiest mermaid legends that still linger in any definite form exist in Galloway. One of these Scotch mermaids was, it is said, good and beneficent, and used to appear on the moonlit banks of the Firth, and by eddying nooks, to give recipes for a magic salve, that was as infallible a remedy as venerable Doctor Anderson's Scotch pills. A lover was once walking by the side of the river at night, lamenting a girl to whom he was betrothed, and who was dying of consumption. Up rose the medical mermaid, and sang to him these words:

"Would you let the bonny May die in your hand,
And the mugwort flowering in the land?"

The simple lover needed only a hint; he cropped the simple, squeezed the flower tops, and gave the juice to the poor hectic girl in all the trustfulness of homœopathic belief. The girl, aided by nature, recovered, and married the youth of her choice.

The mermaid in Scotch legends is no half-fish, half-woman, like the heraldic monster so familiar to us. No, she is a beautiful syren, very proud of her hair, which she keeps "shedding" with one hand and combing with the other. Her midnight song is dangerous to hear, for it beguiles men to death, and those whom she beguiles she bears away to her watery home (a good excuse for calling all men found drowned lovers of the mermaid.)

The precise date of the last authenticated mermaid legend can be exactly ascertained from internal evidence, for the unfortunate hero is always traditionally said to be William Maxwell, Esq., of Cowhill, a richly wooded spot on the banks of the Firth, five miles above Dumfries. Now this Mr. Maxwell was nephew of the Lily of Nithsdale, who is said to have died in the flower of her age, about the time of the Reformation. I do not champion the indisputable accuracy of these dates, but we presume them to be tolerably correct. I therefore infer that about Elizabeth's reign some country minstrel wrote a ballad on a young knight who some twenty years before, on the eve of his marriage, had been carried off by a mermaid—in other words, accidentally drowned in the Firth.

The fine old song describes the knight accosting a beautiful maiden whom he sees seated at nightfall on a seaside rock, half covered with sea weed. She binds a tress of her yellow hair in a witch knot around his brow, and throws him into a magic trance, then, taking off his mantle and cap, and ring she casts them into the sea, and folding him into her arms, passes into the white foam of the breakers and disappears.

A belief in the mermaid still exists in the Orkney Islands, and as the inhabitants of those sporades live near the mermaid's home, they ought to be good authorities. Between the islands of Jura and Scarba there lies the dangerous Gulf of Corrirekin, where shelves and caldrons of the haunts of a mermaid who there dries are the haunts of a mermaid who there dries and combes with comb and mirror.

There is an old Gaelic legend, still firmly believed, that McPhail, a gentleman of Colonsay, was once carried off by a mermaid while passing this gulf in a boat. They resided together in a submarine grotto for several years, during which time the aquatic wife bore the chieftain five children. Finally he grew tired of her, pined for fresh air, haggis and singed sheepshead and Scotch snuff, and prevailed on his wife to swim near the shore with him. Taking a mean advantage of her confidence, he scrambled and splashed to land, and thus escaped.

This mermaid of Corrirekin could appear when she chose, without her scaly train; but she was then more cannibalish, and more to be dreaded. She seldom, however, allowed her lovers to see her in this alarming plight.

Now as the Gaelic belief died out, it is not quite thirty years ago that numerous letters were written to Sir John Sinclair by enthusiastic persons, who deposed to having seen a mermaid in a bay near Caithness.

The same superstition exists, or did exist till lately, in the Isle of Man. There is a legend that a beautiful mermaid once fell in love with a Manx shepherd, who watched his flocks near a creek. She used to bring him presents of coral and pearls; but on one occasion, as she threw her arms around him, he suspected she was going to drag him into the sea, and struggling from her, fairly ran away. The water-spirit, enraged at the suspicion and the disappointment, threw a stone at him and then leaped into the sea, never to return. The youth, though not apparently at first injured by the pebble, was instantly seized with excruciating pains, and died in seven days.

At another time, some Manx fishermen caught a mermaid, fish-tail and all complete. As she would neither eat nor sleep, the men, fearing the island would be visited by some terrible calamity if she died of hunger, left the door of their hut open on the third night, so that she might escape. The mermaid was not slow to seize the opportunity, and gliding down with incredible swiftness to the shore, plunged into the water, greeted by a number of her race, who were distinctly heard to inquire, in good Manx, what she had seen among the natives of earth. 'Nothing wonderful,' she answered scornfully, 'except that they are silly enough to throw away the water in which they boil their eggs.'

There is a third tradition that the fogs that so continually enfold Mona were first caused by a mermaid whose love had been despised by a young Manxman.

About a hundred years ago some divers descended into the sea off the Isle of Man, to search for treasures. A venturesome spirit—probably the greatest liar in the island—descended also, and kept pulling for more rope till so much line was exhausted that it was calculated he had attached to him a rope longer than twice the distance of the moon from the earth. When he came up he had a pretty story to tell. The bell had gone down below the fish country, into a pure region paved with coral and shining pebbles. There were huge streets there, and mansions ornamented with pyramids of crystal, while the buildings were of mother-of-pearl, embossed with patterns in colored shells. Going through a passage, dragging the bell after him, he found himself in a large room in which were amber chairs and tables. The floor was of rough diamonds, topazes, rubies and pearls. Why not bring up some of them? Very true, a few of these would have been worth a thousand wrecks; but, unfortunately, they were too closely wedged in and cemented. On the jasper walls hung, attached by rush-strings, chains, carcanets, and rings, of finely cut precious stones, the waifs and strays of earth. He had just edged himself within a foot of these, when, unfortunately, he was drawn back from want of line.

If the rogue had not line enough, he spun a yarn long enough, and such a one as whisky seldom before inspired.

There are some people who regret the passing away of such superstitions. There is a poetry about them, and a grace, and an ideality, that they think raises the poor man above his lowly cares and sordid life. There was that poetry, but who would take the roof off a cottage to make it more picturesque?—*London Cassell's Magazine.*

The Catholic Church.

The Catholic Almanac for 1867, which is published in New York, gives some valuable statistics of the Catholic Church in America. In 1860, the "American Cyclopædia" estimated that there were only a little over 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States adhering to their doctrines. The best Catholic authorities now declare that nearly five millions of persons belong to their denomination. In 1850, there were in Rhode Island and Connecticut only 16,000 Catholics; there are now 125,000. At the same time Pennsylvania contained 80,501, while there are at present 373,000 in the diocese of Philadelphia alone. In Illinois there were 20,100, and the district about Chicago alone now counts 150,000. The dioceses of Albany and Buffalo have 430,000, against 126,288 in the whole State of New York in 1850; and there are 90,000 in Michigan, while in 1850 there were 16,122. With regard to the present strength of the church, it is stated that the Catholic population in five New England States, excluding Massachusetts, numbers 198,000. In one-half of Pennsylvania there are 375,000. In New York, leaving out New York city and Brooklyn, 430,000. Michigan has 106,000; Indiana, 105,000; Wisconsin, 300,000; Iowa, 110,000, and part of Ohio, 90,000: making a total of about 1,900,000 for only twelve States; and these not the largest. It is quite probable, therefore, that there are between four and five millions of Catholics in this country, besides nearly 900,000 in Canada and the other Provinces. In New York city they have three seminaries, one college, eight academies and fifteen select schools, besides parochial schools in nearly every church. In noting the fact that New York has only 37 Roman church edifices the Almanac says that when compared with the American cities it is clear that the number of Catholic houses of worship in New York, should be 120. St. Louis, with less than one-fourth the population of New York, has 32 Roman Catholic churches, and Cincinnati, 31.

In Philadelphia, the Catholic church has been making much progress lately, and its prosperity is in large part owing to the eminent administrative abilities and energetic labors of the esteemed and popular prelate who presides over Catholic affairs in this diocese. With reference to the future of the Church in the United States, it is announced that the Church has heretofore been somewhat foreign in its character, and that it is the object of the reform party among the clergy and laity to nationalize it. The majority of the priests and bishops are either French, Italian or Irish, and the number of native Americans who have entered the priesthood has been small. It is desired to have an American Church, spiritually dependent upon the Pope, but in other respects independent.

Professor Agassiz on Juvenile Education.

Professor Agassiz delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, at Philadelphia, before the Teachers' Institute. He announced as his subject, "Objects Suited for the Best Teaching of Children." He commenced by saying that there was too much book learning in the world, in the College and in the High School. Instruction to be first given children should be a substantial one, not a learned one, and the school room should be made so attractive, and the lessons so agreeable, that it would be as precious to them as play. The education should be such as to prepare them for the activity of the world.

The Professor then referred to a number of simple modes by which children could be taught elementary principles, and make them familiar with the earth's revolution, and change of the seasons, the perfection of their vision, &c., at home, before it was possible for them to learn their A, B, C's; In reference to teaching, he said no one could be a good teacher unless he was learning every day, and the one that does not progress should be removed, because he was keeping back those who desired to learn. It ought to be the duty of the School Committee to see that the teachers are improving. The speaker contended that great wrong was done teachers by giving them too much to do, and having more children under their charge than it was possible to attend to.

He then referred to the importance of bringing to the attention of children objects in nature. Take to the schoolroom twigs from various kinds of trees, and show them the difference of construction, and then make them draw the objects upon the blackboard, and a great source of enjoyment is opened, which they can cultivate themselves. These studies of Nature can be carried on in winter as well as summer. When not in foliage, the buds of the various trees are worth examining, because they differ in shape as well as the leaves. The child should soon learn how plants grow, and this could be done by sowing the seed in their presence, and then permitting them to see each day's progress. The children should also be made familiar with all kinds of wood and timber before they learn to read and write. The animal kingdom should also be brought to the attention of children. The structure of the animal is more complicated than the plant, and this fact brings forth greater power of observation.

New York Central Park.

The American metropolis may certainly be proud of her principal public promenades, which already rival many of the fairest in Europe, and to which each succeeding year brings attractions. Last year the Central Park commissioners spent $166,264 in improvement, exclusive of the cost of maintenance, and laid out nearly 5,000 feet of walks of various widths. The number of visitors at the park, although not so large as in 1866, still shows a wonderful total, amounting to 3,998,770 pedestrians, 84,924 equestrians, and 1,381,697 vehicles. The increase in the assessed value of the three wards surrounding the park, for twelve years, is $75,675,750, giving an increased tax for 1867 of $2,020,542. The park is already quite rich in works of art, among those put up in 1867 is Cain's famous "Tigress" in bronze. Ward's "Indian hunter and his dog," a vigorous group in bronze, will find a place in the park, now it is home from the Paris Exhibition. The collections in natural history have been and are still increasing. The Seventh Regiment of New York will soon erect a costly monument to the memory of its dead in the park. The rustic and marble work, the construction of the promenades and drives, the instrumental concerts in the summer months, the skating rinks in the winter, and the advantageous position of the park, out of the city's hum and dirt, all promise to make it a source of national pride.

A STORY FROM PARIS.—A Paris letter tells the following story of a Twelfth Night Fete in that city: A wealthy family in the aristocratic boulevard Malesherbes, were amusing themselves in seeking the king's portion, or the ring in the festival cake, when a lady of the company says to the hostess—"I wish my portion to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the street." The servant was dispatched on this freezing night, and not far from the house he found a ragged urchin, trembling with cold and hunger. He brought him up, as ordered, into the gay saloon, where a thousand lights glittered, and a sparkling fire gladdened the eyes of the poor little fellow. Dumbfounded and surprised, he drew the portion which the benevolent lady had promised, and, as luck would have it, the little fellow found the "ring," (beans they use in Paris instead,) and of course he was "king." They all shouted out that being a king he must choose a queen. He was bashful to do, and looking round the company he chose the only lady who had proposed to cede her portion of the cake. He was asked why he chose her. He said, "I don't know! she looks the most like mother!" "Mother! why, mother!" "My mother! never knew her. It was stolen away from her, and here is her portrait!" With this he drew from out his ragged coat a likeness which proved to be that of the very lady herself, who, in baby, had had her child stolen from her, and now he turns up a poor little ragged Savoyard, dragging along a miserable existence in Paris, while his mother, by an intuition, perhaps, felt that in the air near to where she was, was one so dear to her.

Harmony of Educational Interests.

The Educational Convention, held in Harrisburg on Thursday, reference to which has already been made in these columns, adopted a bill which is to be presented to the Legislature for its action, which provides as follows: Changing the title of Superintendent of Common Schools to Superintendent of Public Instruction; requiring persons wishing to form a college, conferring degrees, to apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who with the consent of the Governor, shall appoint a committee of five; two of whom shall be Presidents of colleges, who shall consider the plan and amount of funds invested, and if they approve them shall report the fact to the Legislature at its first meeting thereafter. No college shall be incorporated that does not possess suitable grounds and buildings to accommodate two hundred students, with chapel, offices, recitation rooms, library, and library furnished with apparatus and cabinets valued at three thousand dollars, and the library of at least three thousand volumes; a president and four professors of learning, a full collegiate course of study, an annual income of five thousand dollars, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars available, two-thirds reserved for an endowment fund. All the present colleges shall apply to the Superintendent for inspection as a new college, to obtain the privileges of this act as a State institution, the vested rights and chartered privileges of such State institutions to be reserved to them, each to be entitled to three thousand dollars a year from the State, the Superintendent to pay the amounts the first week in August of every year, but he may withhold the payment if misapplied, and report to the Legislature; the State colleges to make an annual report to the Superintendent; to grant free scholarships to one student from the common schools for every fifty dollars received from the State, and not more than five from the same county.

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☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

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DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

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VIZ:

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CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.—An adjourned meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon in their respective chambers.

ARRESTED ON PROCESSES.—Fanny Splane and Francis Splane were arrested yesterday on processes issued by the court, the former for surety of the peace and the latter for costs. They were both lodged in jail.

RIVER CLOSED AT ROCHESTER.—Our "Occasional" correspondent at Rochester writes us that the Ohio river closed at that point Sunday night, and that pedestrians can now cross on the ice. Yesterday morning at seven o'clock the thermometer stood two degrees above zero at Rochester.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.—Mr. George Albree, Secretary, gives notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 25th instant, for digging a portion of the trenches for the new County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum. Specifications may be seen at Barr & Moser's office, St. Clair street.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.—The shoe store of Messrs. Englehart & Co., in the Ninth ward, was entered by burglars on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and goods to the value of three hundred dollars stolen. An entrance was effected by breaking off a padlock on the front door. The police have been notified, but no clue as to the robbers has yet been obtained.

REV. ALEX. CLARK.—This reverend gentleman will deliver a lecture this evening, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Library, on the subject, "A Man or a Monkey or Individuality versus Imitation." This is the first of a series of lectures, and was postponed because of the indisposition of the lecturer. The well known ability of Mr. Clark, is sufficient to indicate that the subject will be faithfully treated, and aside from the object of the lecture (the increase of funds for the Soldiers Library) deserves to be well patronized.

THOMAS F. WILSON, ESQ.—The Montreal *Herald*, of the 28th ult., contains the following announcement: "The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada has received instructions *from Her Majesty's* Government to recognize Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., as Vice Consul General of the United States, for the British North American Provinces, at Montreal. *Mr. Wilson* has been in the Consular for a number of years in the Brazils, and more recently at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, from which place he was transferred to this city, in October last."

DR. ABORN'S office 134 Smithfield street.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.—An attentive correspondent at Hollidaysburg writes us as follows: One of the most important educational enterprises at present in Central Pennsylvania is the Hollidaysburg Seminary, begun nearly two years ago, and now approaching completion. The building contains seventy-five rooms, is delightfully located in the midst of our romantic mountain scenery, is built of stone, in the most substantial manner and latest style, and will compare favorably with any structure for similar purposes in the State. It will offer many advantages, especially to those who desire pure air, mountain water clear as a crystal, and freedom from city sights and sounds, without absolute seclusion in the country.

Accident to the Wall's Accommodation.

Yesterday morning, as the first Wall's Accommodation train into the city, due here at half past six o'clock, was approaching Braddock Station, an axle under the tender broke, but fortunately did not entirely "let down." The engineer was not aware of the break until he had stopped at the station. Conductor Routh had the train backed out to Brinton, where another engine was obtained, and the only result of the mishap was the delay occasioned on this and the succeeding trip.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were placed in the hand of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 10th, 1868:

Robert Campbell et. al. to John Prince, December 13th, 1867; 102 acres and 15 perches of land in Shaler's Fayette township, with buildings.....$ 3,300
Thomas Forsythe to Thomas McKeon, December 3d, 1864, lot on Mercer street, Sixth ward; 25 feet deep..... 600
Henry Herd to Thomas McKeon, lot of above described lot..... 25
Jacob Gross et. al. to Alexander Morrison, August 30th, 1867; lot in Second ward, Allegheny; 20 feet on Beaver street by 120 deep..... 300
Thomas S. Brereton to Isaac Harrison, December 31st, 1867; lot in 7th ward, 21 feet on Ravine street by 120 deep..... 202
Anthony Schmidt to John Blaney, January 7, 1868; two lots in Braddock's Field, 50 feet front on Braddock street by 120 deep..... 75
R. B. Roberts, administrator, to James Crawford, July 25, 1867; 15 acres of land in Robinson township, with buildings..... 6,875
Heirs of Joseph Allen to School Directors of Lower St. Clair township, one acre and a lot 50 feet front on Washington street by 327 feet deep..... 1,100
John Nolan to Mary Moore, February 8, 1867; two lots in Bloomfield, 40 feet front on Second street by 100, with building..... 1,100

The Central Presbyterian Church.

Last evening the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Prof. M. W. Jacobs, DD., LL.D., pastor,) celebrated the tenth anniversary of the church. The church building was thrown open at an early hour, and the arrivals continued until the audience room was filled. Among those present were many prominent members of other Presbyterian churches in this and the adjoining city. Later in the evening a bountiful supply of refreshments was served up in the lecture room, and was duly discussed, after which the company again adjourned to the audience room where addresses were given by the Rev. Prof. Jacobus and Rev. Dr. McKinney. The Central Presbyterian Church has enjoyed great prosperity since Prof. Jacobus became its pastor. It is now one of the strongest and most influential of the denomination in our midst, and its continued growth and development seems to be secured by the valuable material found in its membership—earnest young christian people who have already given proof of the highest virtues and graces which must fit them to occupy the places of honor in the church now filled by their sires.

Christ Church Missionary Anniversary.

The annual Missionary Anniversary of the Christ M. E. Church was held on Sunday at the church edifice on Penn street. In the morning, services were held, having special reference to the missionary cause. Rev. Dr. Morgan, pastor of the church, delivered an able discourse, at the close of which a collection was taken up, amounting to $1,171.

In the afternoon the Missionary Anniversary of the Sabbath School took place, and the services were of a varied and interesting character. Addresses were delivered by Lieut. Col. H. Decker, of Liberty Street Church; Rev. E. B. Snyder, of North Avenue Church, Allegheny, and Dr. Morgan. These exercises were interspersed with some excellent singing under the direction of Prof. G. M. Alexander and Mr. Boyle. The missionary offerings of the several classes in the Sabbath School were then announced by Mr. J. G. Holmes, the amount aggregating the handsome sum of $3,511 99. This, added to the amount contributed at the close of the morning services, makes a total of $5,382 99 for missionary purposes, an increase of several hundred dollars over the contributions of last year.

The Skating Championship.

The decision of the judges of the tournament last week at the Keystone Rink, in Allegheny, for the Skatorial Championship of America and the beautiful gold medal offered by Messrs. Hervey & Johnson, does not appear to give general satisfaction, many persons being of the opinion that it should have been awarded to Mr. John Powers, of Canada, instead of to Mr. Frank Swift, of New York. The matter was discussed at the Rink last week, and culminated in the following card being issued:

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 6.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the contest for Skatorial Championship of America, as conducted at the Keystone Rink, Allegheny City, hereby declare that in our opinion the decision of the judges was manifestly unjust, and that Joan Powers was justly entitled to the championship by his superior exhibition of skating last night.

W. R. Thorn, M. D., Thomas Williams, Samuel McQuilly, F. Patterson, F. W. Smith, Samuel Little, Hall Walker, Thomas J. Fay, C. M. Scely, W. W. Leggat, S. Silvery, William Blackstone, Jas. Whistler, W. D. McCrea, Thomas McGrady, John W. Matthews, William Crawford, Thomas Scott, J. F. Kennedy, J. S. Simpson, Barry Watson, Thomas King, T. L. Thompson, J. L. Wilcox, Thomas M. Douglass, James Hutchinson, Alexander Campbell, C. C. Edwards, J. K. Scott, John G. Mahoney, Wm. Jeffries, James H. Kennedy, W. T. Hill, Andrew Hopkins.

It is understood that the judges were satisfied that Mr. Powers was the most expert skater, but owing to the fact that he did not keep time to the music, and would not observe the rules adopted by the Skating Congress prior to the commencement of the contest, could not award him the prize. Mr. Howard on the question of nationality, we might mention that one of Mr. Powers's countrymen—Mr. Johnson—was a member of the Board of Judges. Mr. Powers was at the Rink last evening, and was presented with a purse filled with greenbacks, as a testimonial from his friends. On Saturday evening, the stockholders of the Cleveland Rink presented him with a handsome gold medal.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Special Meeting of the Petroleum Association---Report of the Committee on Circulation---Report of the Bill---Money---the Council Oil Inspector Bill---Monopolies, Politicians and Legislative Making Politicians and Legislative "Borers" Condemned---Miscellaneous Business.

The Pittsburgh Petroleum Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at their rooms in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. The President, H. M. Long, Esq., presided, and A. F. Brooks, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last special meeting were read and approved.

THE OIL INSPECTOR BILL.

The President (Mr. Forsythe, Vice President, in the chair) read the report of the special committee appointed to visit Harrisburg to defeat the Oil Inspector bill introduced by Senator Connell. [As the results of the committee's labors have already been published, it is unnecessary to give them again.]

On motion, the report was accepted and the bill of expense referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to pay the same if found correct.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Waring offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association be tendered to Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for favors extended to the Pittsburgh Press, and to Senator Errett and Representatives Ford, Miller, Beckert and Riddle, for their timely assistance rendered to our Committee in defeating the passage of the Philadelphia Inspector's bill, introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature.

On motion of David Kirk, Esq., the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Committee for the able manner in which they attended to their duties at Harrisburg.

COMMITTEE ON BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Committee on Bonded Warehouses reported that the Committee had made some inquiry in regard to the matter, and that from the information they had received they were disposed to exempt the present management from blame. The Committee asked to be continued for more definite investigation. On motion, the report was received and the Committee continued.

ASSESSMENT ON MEMBERS.

Mr. Waring moved that an additional assessment of ten dollars be placed on each member of the Association for the purpose of defraying the expenses of committees appointed on business of the Association.

Mr. Kirk moved to amend that the matter be referred to a committee of three, to report an equitable mode of assessment.

The amendment was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Kirk, Warden and Waring as said committee.

THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.

On motion, John A. Warden, Esq., was added to the committee to visit Washington City to represent the interests of the oil trade of Pittsburgh, and endeavor to secure, if possible, a reduction of tax on oil.

LEGISLATIVE "BORERS" CONDEMNED.

Mr. Kirk offered the following resolution, which after considerable discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association do hereby condemn the practice of politicians and legislative "borers" of introducing bills calculated to injure branches of industry, and evidently for the purpose of extorting money from engaged in business, without regard to the common welfare.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

THE LATE FIRE ON FOURTH STREET.

Investigation as to Its Cause---The Action of the Firemen Vindicated.

On Sunday a rumor was current to the effect that at the first fire which occurred at Messrs. A. H. English & Co.'s establishment, on Fourth street, the firemen left the premises before taking the necessary steps to ascertain that the flames had been extinguished. Mr. John C. McElroy, First Assistant Chief Engineer, who was on duty at the time, and had charge of the department, upon learning of the report, called on Chief Engineer Hare, and requested him to enter into an official investigation of his conduct on that occasion. In compliance with this request, the parties interested assembled at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, when a number of witnesses were examined before Mayor Blackmore, under oath. Officer Seth Wilmot who discovered the fire, was the first witness examined. He stated that when he entered the basement of the building he noticed the fire piled up against the vault which contained the stereotype plates, and about thirty feet from the elevator. The witness also said that he was satisfied that the fire had been completely extinguished before the firemen left. Officer Rook testified that after the fire had been extinguished he remained in the building in company with one of the employees, and about two hours afterwards he heard a "crackling noise," and found that the building was about to fall, rushed to the sidewalk, and saw the flames bursting out of the third and fourth story. Mr. John D. Bailey testified that he resided next door to English & Co.'s store, and that on the first alarm he had remained there for an hour afterwards; saw Mr. McElroy, Assistant Chief Engineer, on the ground, laboring to extinguish the flames and save property. The witness then went to bed, and should not have arisen from the bed-side which he concluded at the time to be rain pattering on the tin roof, but now supposes to have been the fire burning in English & Co.'s building. The only theory witness could advance as the cause of the fire was that a spark had passed up the elevator and ignited some combustible material in the third story. Fireman Marshal Murphy was present at the first alarm, and noticed that the fire had been piled against the vault, and had communicated to bundles of printing paper. After the fire had been extinguished, witness, in company with Mr. George Wilson and Mr. Kirk, Attorney, examined the basement and first story, and was satisfied that no fire remained. The elevator was enclosed and was on the opposite side of the apartment from the fire. Witness was satisfied that the fire department had performed its whole duty, and had commended Mr. McElroy on its efficiency, and the good judgment displayed in not deluging the premises with water. Mr. George Wilson, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, testified that after the first alarm he examined the furnace and found the first and second story, and failed to discover any fire in them. He found, however, a quantity of coal, partially burned, on the floor of the basement, near the vault. The witness was of the opinion that the building had been fired in the basement and third story at the same time, but that the fire in the basement ignited first. Was positive that there was no fire in the first story or basement at half-past two o'clock.

Wm. Hanlon, James Miller and Wm. Lynch, firemen, and John C. Mattern, druggist, testified that the first fire had been totally extinguished before the department left the ground.

The investigation here closed, and the Chief Engineer stated that he was completely satisfied that Mr. McElroy and the entire department had performed their full duty.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon the vault in the basement of Messrs. A. H. English & Co.'s establishment was opened, when it was ascertained that all the stereotype plates it contained were uninjured. Mr. English immediately shipped the plates to Philadelphia, and left for that city last evening. It is the intention of the firm to proceed with their business as formerly, and it is probable they will rebuild their establishment.

Charles H. Paulson, Esq., of Wood street, who owned the buildings occupied by Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Thorn was insured to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, which will fully cover his loss.

FORT PITT FOUNDRY COMPANY.—As will be observed by a card elsewhere, the firm of Charles Knap's Nephews, proprietors of the famous Fort Pitt Foundry, has been dissolved, and the establishment has passed into the hands of a joint stock association to be known as the "Fort Pitt Foundry Company." The stockholders of the new company comprise a number of our most influential and successful business men, and the officers and directors are men of large experience and thorough familiarity with the foundry business in all its details. The officers are mainly the original owners of the foundry, and although the proprietorship is changed there will be no change or interruption in the operation of the works.

NEW HOSE FOR FIRE COMPANIES.—At a meeting of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, of the City Councils, held last evening, it was decided to order four thousand feet of gum hose—five hundred feet for each fire company. The hose will be ready for distribution to the several companies in about four weeks.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

THREATENING AN OFFICER.

John McMahon, Constable of Union township, lodged complaint yesterday against Mrs. Leah Dunn and Mrs. John Dunn, for surety of the peace. The officer states that he went to the house of the defendants, on Second street, near the Gas Works, to make a levy, when he was resisted by the defendants, who furnished a minister for defeating the passage of the Philadelphia Inspector's bill, introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature.

On motion of David Kirk, Esq., the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Committee for the able manner in which they attended to their duties at Hardisburg.

COMMITTEE ON BONDED WAREHOUSES.

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The Association then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court---Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up was that of Wm. Russell vs. Jonathan Davis. A *pro forma* verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $847.

George W. Irwin and wife vs. Roland H. Smith. Action in ejectment for the possession of four lots of ground on Bellefontaine street, Lawrenceville. The lots in controversy were originally owned by Richard L. Ewalt, deceased, and the defendant (formerly of the firm of Naylor & Smith, oil refiners) claims to have purchased the lots from Ewalt, under a verbal agreement. The plaintiffs claim under the will of the deceased, it being alleged that there was no contract to sell, but to lease, under certain conditions, which were not complied with. A valuable oil refinery had been erected on the property in question, but it was subsequently destroyed by fire—nothing but the naked lot being left. The case was still on trial at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

29. Miller vs. Fuller and others.
57. Hubbard & Co. vs. Miller & Bender.
61. A. McKee's ex'r vs. P. P. Demorest.
66. H. C. Moyers vs. Jacob Shroyer.
82. J. S. Liggett & Co. vs. Joseph Craig.
88. Samuel McClean vs. T. A. Rowley.
90. Thomas Fawcett vs. N. J. Bigby.

Common Pleas---Judge Mellon.

This Court resumed the trial of the case of Everson, Preston & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. After the testimony had been concluded, the counsel spent some four hours in arguing the law and the facts to the jury. Judge Mellon then charged the jury, and from his remarks we infer that the whole issue turns upon the question as to whether the Railroad Company, in excavating the cellar for the construction of their road, opposite the works of the plaintiff, used ordinary skill and care in doing so—not that they were bound to know or apprehend that the rock and earth above would give way and crush the mill of the plaintiffs—but simply whether they exercised that degree of foresight and caution which men would naturally exercise under ordinary circumstances. In other words, that the company had a right to excavate the hillside for the purpose of making their road, and that they would not be liable for any accidental damages which might result, provided they had used that ordinary care and skill which should always be employed under such circumstances. If the company neglected to do something which should have been done, or did what was done in an improper manner, they would be liable for the injuries resulting from their neglect or carelessness. The jury retired just before the time for adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

75. Gilmore & Mitchell vs. Wachter.
84. Bell vs. Western Branch Insurance Co.
87. Schnull vs. Keeling.
94. Penn Branch Ins. Co. vs. Flacus & Co.
99. Same vs. Flacus.
100. Same vs. Gould.
99. Garrison & Fuller vs. Fisher.
93. Williamson vs. Davis.
96. Same vs. Same.
97. Waudless vs. McClarren.
98. Same vs. Same.
99. Same vs. same.
100. Same vs. same.
101. Same vs. same.
102. Same vs. same.

United States District Court---Judge Grier---Sitting in Equity.

At the opening of court, on motion of Robt. Woods, Esq., a rule was granted to show cause why the seizure of one hundred and ten barrels of whisky, seized as the property of William McKlim, should not be released to Alex. Moore, who claims the whisky.

The case of the United States vs. Michael Thiele was resumed, and Wm. D. Moore, Esq., for the prosecution, and Thornton and Thornton, Esqs., for the defense, addressed the jury. The argument was concluded by District Attorney Carnahan. The case will go to the jury this morning.

Quarter Sessions---Judges Sterrett.

THE NUISANCE CASE—IMPORTANT CHARGE—VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Augustus Hoeveller, indicted for maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of an establishment for the manufacture of glue, was brought to a close yesterday, which resulted in a verdict of guilty. As has already been reported, Mr. Hoeveller is the proprietor of a glue factory, on the Saw Mill Valley Plankroad, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, and the indictment set forth that the smells arising therefrom were exceedingly offensive, and injurious to the health and comfort of those residing in the neighborhood. A great many witnesses testified to the disagreeable nature of the smells arising from the establishment, and the defense consisted mainly in proving that there were a number of other butcher shops, chandleries, glue factories, etc., in the same locality; that a great part of the offensive effluvia arose from these, and that the defendant was not responsible for half of the stenches attributed to his place of business. Thirty witnesses were examined on behalf of the Commonwealth, and thirty-four for the defense. It was proposed by the defendant's counsel to have the jury visit the premises, in order that they might see and presume "smell" for themselves, but the court would not consent to this, the case was then submitted under the charge of the court, certain points being submitted on both sides.

THE CHARGE—WHAT CONSTITUTES A NUISANCE.

Judge Sterrett, after reciting the matters set forth in the indictment, said:

It is not denied that the defendant is the proprietor of the house and place complained of in the indictment, and that the house is kept and maintained for the purposes mentioned, viz., for boiling bones and great quantities of offal for making and manufacturing glue. The only question remaining to be passed on by the jury under all the evidence is whether by reason of its keeping and maintaining this house and place for the purpose of carrying out this benevolent enterprise successfully they will do so. I conceive the difficulties which will appear at first, as standing in the way might be removed.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BABB.

The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Col. Neeper offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That article second of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to the qualifications of elected to the office of Chief Engineer, and four persons as Assistant Engineers.

The resolution was accepted, and referred to the various committees for their adoption.

THE PATENT HOSE CLAMP.

Mr. Torley called the attention of the Association to Mackay's Patent Hose Clamp, for stopping bursts in hose by immediate application. Mr. Torley said that the invention had been examined by many firemen, who recommended its adoption by the department. Mr. John G. Boyd, the secretary, opened the clamps, after which the matter was referred to the Committee on Engines and Hose.

The Association then adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The only attraction in the city in the matter of amusements is the "Black Crook" at the Opera House, and that it is attractive is attested by the crowded houses that nightly witness it. The new "Jockey Dance" and the new songs of Greppo and Carline last evening were received with great applause. The play will be repeated this evening.

The Portable Pipe Organ.

We were shown in the Salesroom of the enterprising Music Dealers, Messrs. Hammer & Torgee, No. 50 Seventh street, a wonderful little instrument—the Portable Pipe Organ. The most eminent musical authorities in America have pronounced the Pipe Organ unrivaled by any instrument of sustained sound ever before offered to the public. The candid mind can but echo this verdict. Its advantages may be thus summed up: It gives you the genuine pipe tone—is a pipe organ in portable shape; can be purchased for one-half the cost of the organ built on the usual plan; and to take up no more room than what is now called Parlor Organs, which are but rude sounds, and cannot of course be so pure. They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, making them the most desirable parlor instrument extant; they are the best ever invented for accompanying the voice and using in combination with piano, harp or violin, the effect is grand beyond speech, pure and powerful tone, giving double the amount of music for one-half the cost of any other instrument.

We would advise all who are in want of such an instrument, not to forget the Parlor Pipe Organ, for which Messrs. Hammer & Torge are the agents for Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

The Best and Surest Remedies in the World

for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases; 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

PAIN PAINT played on the stage.
Pain Paint noticed editorially.
Pain Paint banishes pain.
Pain Paint cures eruptions.
Pain Paint sets invalids at work.
Pain Paint is a Household Remedy.
Pain Paint disturbs Soothing Syrups.
Pain Paint good for the Black man.
Pain Paint good for the White man.
Pain Paint good for everybody.
Pain Paint sold by all Druggists.
Pain Paint 25 cents a bottle.
Pain Paint 50 cents a bottle.
Pain Paint $1 00 a bottle.
Pain Paint $5 00 a bottle.

Come and test Pain Paint free of cost, at 632 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store. The crowd is big; come early.

Hand Street Property.

This day at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that three story Brick Dwelling House on lot of twelve rooms, finished in good style with modern improvements. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, Auctioneers.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice.

7th-tf

Fifth, Market, St. Clair. Federal.

Any one having a *store room* to let on any one of these streets will please address I. G. S. Box 180, Pittsburgh P. O.

Throat Affections.

Consumption, Chronic Catarrh of the Head, Diseases of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE ANTIDOTE in all cases where the *nerve fluid* requires stimulating, or where Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint exists, is by TURNER'STIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. The most violent attack of any of these maladies is silenced by these medicines. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, $1.00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

McClarren & McKennan, Druggists, Agents, Pittsburgh. eod

Frightful Prophecies Concerning the End of All Things

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the center of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causes of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the most robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of protective medication were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal consequences. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease to which the family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

DIED:

RINEHART—At his residence, Neville Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Saturday morning, 8th inst., at 2:45 o'clock, EDWARD RINEHART, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 155 Fourth street, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOX—On the 10th, at 3:13 P. M., JOSEPH KNOX, aged three months and Jane Knox, aged four months and eight days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 24 Strawberry alley, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RIDDLE—Monday evening, February 10th, at 9 P. M., after a lingering illness, HANNAH MCK. RIDDLE, wife of Robert Riddle, in the thirty-second year of her age.

Funeral from the residence, No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 53 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

TWO-STORY

BRICK DWELLING,

NO. 112 PENN STREET.

ON MONDAY, February 17th, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction that

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Of Eight Rooms, with finished Attic, No. 112 Penn street, near Hay street. Marble Mantel in Parlor. Gas, hot and cold water throughout the House. Lot has a front on Penn street of 23 feet, extending back 112 feet to an alley.

Parties desiring a comfortable home in an excellent neighborhood and location, should pay special attention to this property. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & MCCLELLAND, Auctioneers.

PENN STREET PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, February 15th, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction that Two-Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, No. 11 Hooker, No. 208 Penn street, having all the improvements, and in complete order.

The lot fronts on Penn street 20 feet, extending back 80 feet to Hooker.

The location of this property is very desirable for business purposes, and should command their special attention.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & MCCLELLAND, Auctioneers.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A

Patent Oven,

THE ONLY ONE IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, Sommer and Pilot Bread, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an Oven. I use the best Flour in the market. WARRANT my Goods SUPERIOR to any others. I have GREAT FACILITY and VARIETY to be sure of MARKET. Capacity of this establishment OVER 100 BBLS. PER DAY.

IT IS THE

LARGEST BAKERY

EVER IN PITTSBURGH.

ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. Goods NEATLY PACKED in Barrels, Half Barrels and White Wood Boxes that hold a half barrel. Boxes 12 OZ. 18 lbs. MIXED CRACKERS FOR FAMILY USE.

None Genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every Package.

No. 91 Liberty Street.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAM BOATS complete, or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can try on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.

WS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

PAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 10, 1868.

The local money market continues to work with greater ease, and the supply of loanable funds is considerably on the increase. Governments, to many investors, seem too high for their views, and the sharp upward tendency which they still evince deters many purchasers, but increases sellers, which causes a still further increase of loose capital. Local stocks are somewhat neglected on the same account. They are too high for the views of most of our monied men, who are accustomed to look for big interest for their money. Prime paper is readily absorbed by the banks and at the counters of our private bankers, and most of that which is offered on the outside market is not desirable even at a high figure. We notice that large sums of money are being quietly placed in first class bonds and mortgages on city and country property having one, two and three years to run. The rates for this kind of investment are quite profitable, and as it affords a steady and undoubtedly safe position for money, there are many persons who sell their Government, State or other kind of bonds, and purchase first mortgages on real estate, either in the cities or county.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 113½; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111½; do '64, 105¾; do '65, May and November, 105¾; do '65, January and July, 107¼; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; May, 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 107½; July 7-30s, 107¾; Gold, 140; 5-20s, '67, 107¾.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 142¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do 1864, 105¾; do 1865, 105½; U. S. 10-40s, 104¾; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; June 7-30s 107¾; July do, 107¾; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—The gold premium was high to-day at noon. Political excitement arising out of the revival of the impeachment movement, and the measures lately introduced indicating an increase of National currency, have encouraged operators to manipulate another rise.

—The Railway list appears firmer and prices of some of the stocks are a shade higher at noon to-day. There are many parties here ready to purchase Fort Wayne at par but the stock keeps above them. The following are the noon quotations to-day: Michigan Southern, 92¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 102¾; Erie, 75½; Chicago and Northwestern, 60.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, February 10, 1868.

Trade in general merchandise continues in the same condition as last reported, and we have no material change to note in prices from those given in our report of the middle of the week.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,05 bbls; apples 284 bbls; corn 325 sacks; wheat 35 sacks; barley 366 sacks; rye 107 sacks; oats 310 sacks; butter 7 packages, and bulk meats (loose) 225 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Trade light. We quote common sacks ashes at 7½